THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 38

Be Sure to Read

U. S. Arms for Victory .. 111
Canada Plane Progress 111
New Hislop Hopes 113

The Nation's Business

Canada Does Much Will Do More

With this issue of The Financial Post, the reader will receive a comprehensive survey of how this nation is spending $4,000 millions (to March 31 next, with much more to come) as a contribution to Victory.

It is a story of half a million men in uniform, half a million workers in war plants, and an entire nation of 12 millions girding itself for a supreme military and industrial effort.

* * *

Canada's economy is being refashioned for war. How it is being reshaped, and how great is the challenge hurled at Canadian industry, and accepted by Canadian industry, is set forth in the 110 pages of this issue of The Financial Post that comprise the supplement "Democracy on the March." These feature pages set a new record in Canadian publishing but that is only because the story they have to tell is a story of record achievement.

We are beginning to get results—in large-scale production—for our months of planning, of creating new factories, of training workers, and of reaching down into the ranks to find the technicians and the managers of our great industrial war effort. Not all of our problems have been solved. Some of them have not even developed yet. For Canada is not through. The programme has not yet reached its limit. Before this war is over, Canada will be called upon to undertake war production jobs beyond our present most fantastic expectations.

If there are bigger jobs to be done, industry in Canada is prepared to tackle them.

* * *

The "Democracy on the March" supplement records too the story of our effort on other fronts: Navy, Army, Airforce, Mines, Farms. Taking Mr. Churchill's theme, "Together the Job is Done," it shows what other parts of the British nations are doing and it summarizes the American contribution.

The record is one in which we, as a nation may take pride. But in the spirit of Canada's week of rededication, pride should inspire new determination and not complacency.

Having done so much, we know we can do more to free Canada and the world from the present peril.

* * *

THE BLOT ON OUR RECORD — WAR STRIKES

Canada's week of reconsecration to sacrifice for the Victory that must come before a righteous peace can be thought of, was marred—as all of our recent weeks have been marred—by examples of selfish, destructive strikes. All were called with cunning appreciation of the most vulnerable moment: when food was rotting for shortage of labor to can it; when a vast industry making fighting vehicles for our armies had only a few hours supply of key parts ahead of it, and so on.

Few of Canada's war strikes are called because there is any important difference of opinion between workers and employers in respect to wages, hours, or working conditions.

Almost all of them are called for one primary purpose: to build up the power of the racketeering type of labor union organizer; in an effort to destroy respectable labor leadership and raise left-wing, Bolshevik labor leaders to power.

* * *

"An illegal strike" says the Minister of Munitions and Supply "in times like these, is almost equivalent of desertion by a man in uniform in the face of the enemy."

Most of the people of Canada would have agreed with Mr. Howe if he had left out that word "almost." At a time when Hitler has yet to lose an important battle, and when we can not take the initiative against him because we have not enough of the tools of war, it is a traitorous thing for any mischief maker to call a worker from his bench or lathe without just cause.

This is the opinion of the people of Canada. Opinion Surveys, Limited, of Montreal, asked a scientifically chosen sample of English-speaking Canadians throughout Canada this question:

"In this war, do you believe the government should stop all strikes in war industries?"

The answers were: an emphatic yes, 59.7%; yes, 23.5%; no, 8.2%; emphatic no, 3.5%; don't know, 5%.

* * *

Mr. Howe says public opinion should offer a formidable check to this type of activity. But the men of the type who are conducting Canada's war strikes thumb their noses at public opinion. Public opinion disapproved of Al Capone 999 to 1 but it took police action to put him out of business. He had to be put behind the bars.

Canada is alive today with crooked racketeers, 95% of them from across the line, who pose as labor leaders and are using the strike weapon for the sole purpose of building up the membership of their unions. Most of them are C.I.O. They are cynical, ruthless, and without an ounce of patriotism in the whole lot. They have not the slightest concern with the war. One of them told The Financial Post recently, "It's none of my business if a strike that I call interferes with war production. The war has given me a chance I never had before and that I may never have again, and I am going to take advantage of it."

Another C.I.O. leader came into Canada and told Kirkland Lake miners that Canadians were sending their sons to war for "the temporary private gain of the money barons, industrialists and mine owners."

Why was he not put behind the bars at once? For that matter why was he—and scores of other anti-Canadian troublemakers like him—ever permitted to enter Canada?

* * *

Ottawa has an excellent wartime labor-wages policy, one that is eminently fair to workers—fair to the point of being unfair to other classes and of threatening inflation in our war economy. But Ottawa has given everything to labor and exacts no pledge in turn from the gangsters and racketeers who have wedged into the labor picture in this country.

We should deport all foreign C.I.O. agents now in Canada; lock up any Canadian C.I.O. leaders who persist in interrupting war production; free workers from payment of their due to C.I.O. unions; and get on with the war.

It is not labor that's underwriting Hitlerism in Canadian war plants. It is not labor unions as such nor the principle of collective bargaining.

Even the Canadian head of the C.I.O. unions, A. R. Mosher, said last week:

"In my opinion, we dare not think primarily of our own immediate interests, if our battle for our rights as workers on the home front involves in the slightest the slackening up in our efforts to produce war materials."

Mr. Mosher must be an unhappy man today. He lent his all-Canadian Congress of labor to be used as a protective coloring by the C.I.O. and now he cannot control the gangsters the C.I.O. has sent in to operate beneath that "Canadian" camouflage. In the St. Catharines strike he half-apologized for being powerless to act.

A handful of completely anti-social gangster leaders are behind present troubles. Who is behind them is anyone's guess. But two facts suggest the answer: first, that the C.I.O. grew up on Communist support; second, that Stalin handed over to Hitler in 1939 the underground organization of Communism on this continent.

Three or four patrol wagons would lock up the leaders. The others would scuttle into hiding. They are enemies of Canada and allies of Hitler. What more do Mr. King and Mr. McLarty want?

Will Meet All Costs Air Forces

Canadian Fighter Squadrons in Britain to be Financed by Ottawa

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Agreement by the British and Canadian governments to have Canada assume the entire cost of R. C. A. F. fighter and bomber squadrons operating in England has now been reached, The Financial Post is informed.

The estimated cost of this commitment is said to be about $200 millions annually. It may increase considerably.

As forecast in The Post some weeks ago, this is a major part of the new agreement which Canada is at present negotiating with Great Britain in respect of the latter's unpaid sterling balances. These have been accumulating here at a rate which will total upward of $900 millions in the current fiscal year.

To date Canada has met the entire cost of the Canadian Army (overseas) but Canadian flying squadrons (now said to number about 25) are attached to the R. A. F. and the cost is paid directly by Great Britain.

As a further contribution to the war effort Canada has now undertaken to pay the entire cost of these air squadrons.

Presumably this will mean that the R. C. A. F. will emerge as a separate entity for overseas service just as the Canadian army is now a separate organization under command of General McNaughton.

Montreal Plan Nearly Ready

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Negotiations between the debenture holders committee, City of Montreal and Quebec Province, are continuing, with prospects for presentation of a plan for refunding the city's debt in the near future, The Financial Post is officially informed.

No final plan has been evolved yet, but there has been no development to prevent negotiations from reaching fruition in scheduled time, which was set originally for this fall.

Formation of a formal debenture holders committee was announced last May. At that time considerable spade work had been completed in dealing with the problem of default of the Dominion's largest municipality. It was left to the formal committee to carry on the tri-partite talks.

Defaulted May, 1940

The municipality defaulted on principal maturities in May, 1940, culminating a long period of unsatisfactory financial operations.

Principal maturities of fixed term obligations have been defaulted since, but serial debentures have been met. All interest has been paid

(Continued on page 98, col. 1)

A good friend of Canada's is the First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego, California. Above is a reproduction of an advertisement prepared under the direction of M. C. Pseffer-korn, vice-president of the bank, which appeared recently in the two big San Diego papers. This is not the first time that this American bank has featured Canada as a vacationland, at its own suggestion and at its own expense.

Says Aberhart Hopes For Alliance With Hepburn on Funny Money

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Present indications here are that Social Credit will fade into the background as a political issue in Alberta and that monetary reform will occupy the political spotlight.

Less and less is being heard from Premier William Aberhart and his associates in regard to Social Credit, and for good reason. Social Credit is no longer a popular doctrine.

The Aberhart government has now been in power for seven years and it is no nearer to the establishment of Social Credit than it was the first day it was elected. Furthermore, the Premier is being constantly reminded of his statement made Dec., 1935, that "If I find out that I cannot do it, I will throw up my hands and quit."

In view of his failure to bring about a Utopia in Alberta and to establish a Social Credit system, it is natural that Premier Aberhart is looking for a new battle cry, and his recent series of statements indicate that it is to be monetary reform.

Under Another Name

The monetary reforms which he propounds are not new. To some extent they are Social Credit arguments dressed up under another name. They have been propounded throughout the Dominion for years by talkers of various politcal stripes.

Generally speaking, Aberhart's monetary reform programme can be regarded as a political move. In fact, some observers believe he is making a bid, through monetary reform, for national support. In this connection they point out that monetary reform is not a provincial programme since control of the monetary and banking system is in the hands of the Dominion Government.

National Aspirations

There are sound reasons for believing that Aberhart is seeking national support for his movement. In this regard it is significant that a national Social Credit convention is to be held in Winnipeg in October and that a fairly wide invitation has been issued to all monetary reformers to attend this convention.

The Aberhart monetary reform statements, which are evidently written by L. D. Byrne, the Social Credit expert brought out from England a few years ago, may be a sequel to what happened at the interprovincial conference held in Ottawa in January last to consider the Rowell-Sirois Report.

At that time Aberhart lined up with Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario and Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia in opposing the report.

Subsequently, Premier Hepburn came out with several statements on monetary reform and considerable political capital was made of this in Alberta. Many Social Crediters thought they had won an ally in the Premier of the largest and wealthiest province.

No Progress in Ontario

Social Credit, as such, has never been able to make any progress in Ontario. Ontario people have been suspicious of Premier Aberhart and his Social Credit doctrines. Yet there is nothing the Social Crediters would like better than an alliance with Hepburn. For this reason there may be something to be gained by pushing Social Credit into the background and emphasizing monetary reform, even though it may be the same idea in a new dress.

C.C.F. Look-up

Another angle of the monetary reform programme some people overlook is that Aberhart may be seeking support of or union with the C.C.F. in Alberta.

As has been demonstrated on a number of occasions, Premier Aber-

(Continued on page 104, col. 5)

Stop War Strikes Public Urges Ottawa

Survey Shows Canadian Opinion Emphatically Behind Any Move to Eliminate Tie Ups in War Production

By STAFF WRITER

MONTREAL.—Canadian opinion believes the Dominion Government should step in and stop strikes at war industries.

It believes nothing should be permitted to tie up war production.

It believes reasonable wages should be paid.

Unions should be more responsible.

Industry should be more considerate of workers.

That is what Opinion Surveys Ltd. found in a nation-wide survey of English-speaking Canadians.

Supports Strong Action

In effect, the survey indicates the Dominion Labor Department need have no apprehension about public reaction in any step it might take in putting an end to irresponsible strikes in defense industries.

The survey revealed that 83% of Canadians believe Ottawa should take a strong course.

Here is what Canadians think about governmental intervention:

Emphatically yes	59.7%
Yes	23.5%
No	8.2%
Emphatically no	3.5%
Don't know	5.0%

But that isn't the whole story, Dr. Edward Webster, president of Surveys, points out.

Fair Deal for Labor

Many persons wanted to see labor get a fair deal whether the Dominion stepped in or not. Typical comment was: "Strikes should be stopped—nothing should be permitted to tie up war production, but reasonable wages should be paid." "Unions should be more responsible." "Industry should be more considerate of workers."

Opinion varied somewhat in the different provinces. In the prairie provinces, 56.1% of those interviewed believe strikes should be squelched in war industries. In the more industrialized provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the proportion was 63.4%.

The prairie opinion, primarily rural, indicates relative lack of sympathy with industry and a predisposition to favor the worker. In Quebec and Ontario those interviewed were largely urban and, while workers themselves, were somewhat more leniently inclined to "big industry."

Part of Quarterly Survey

The question, "In this war, do you believe the government should stop all strikes in war industry?" was one of a number presented by Opinion Surveys in its quarterly surveys on question of current interest.

The organization, an offshoot of Psychological Institute, a non-profit industrial psychology firm, conducts surveys of varied kinds. It has just completed one for the British Broadcasting Corp. to determine Canadian listener interest, with particular emphasis on French Canada.

Big Strike Loss

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—There is considerable public misinformation on statistics currently being broadcast by the Federal Department of Labor regarding time loss through strikes in Canada.

In his reconsecration speech on Saturday Hon. Norman McLarty laid great stress on the fact that in the first six months of 1941 Canada lost only 54 man-days for each 1,000

(Continued on page 98, col. 5)

See Drafting of Labor As War Demand Soars

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—With army and industry adding 40,000 new recruits in Canada every month, dwindling reserves of man power are bringing the Dominion rapidly closer to some form of labor conscription.

How soon nobody knows. The urgency of the man-power problem is only exceeded by the lack of concrete data on its nature and extent. But Reconsecration Week brought from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the first official appraisal of the situation, and the speeches of cabinet ministers in the rededication of the nation's efforts showed how seriously the problem is regarded among the keymen of the Dominion Government. Said the cabinet ministers:

"As we enter the third year of war, industry faces its greatest test—to expand production in spite of the fact that more and more men will be needed in the armed services."—Hon. C. D. Howe.

"The job of supplying men calls for the personal efforts of every Canadian."—Hon. J. L. Ralston.

". . . the problem is to find labor necessary to carry on those branches of industry which war inevitably requires."—Hon. Norman McLarty.

Shows Urgency!

Simultaneously there appeared from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the first official factual appraisal of Canada's labor supply problem—a report which indicates the ignorance that exists about labor supply yet which outlines within narrow limits its grave urgency.

In substance, the report shows that industry and the armed forces have been enlisting man power in Canada at the unprecedented rate of over 40,000 a month since the war started. The services have been taking 14,000 monthly; industry has absorbed not less than an estimated 26,000 a month.

One quarter of this demand (10,000 monthly) has been met from "natural increase"—boys and girls leaving school, etc., leaving a monthly deficiency of 30,000 to be met from the ranks of the unemployed, persons who have never worked, housewives, etc.

Says the report:

"If 30,000 new persons are to come into the market each month in addition to normal recruitments, with the reserve of employable unemployed now nearing exhaustion, one or both of two courses must be followed:

1. Persons not gainfully employed such as married women must enter industry at an even greater rate than in the past.
2. There must be a shifting of personnel from peacetime to war activities; this means curtailment of demand on industry for produc-

(Continued on page 98, col. 6)

The War And Business . . A Weekly Round-up

Aircraft's Amazing Growth

Canada's aircraft industry has increased its manufacturing space from 385,650 sq. ft. before the war to a present floor space of over 2.5 million sq. ft. It is scheduled to go up to 2.9 millions before the end of the year. Before the war there were 2,271 workers in the industry, now there are 28,755. By 1942 the grand total is expected to reach 34,280. How individual companies compare follows:

	No. Employees Pre-War	Today
Canadian Vickers	325	2,200
de Havilland	62	2,029
Fairchild	120	4,000
Nat'l. Steel Car	500	2,600
Federal Aircraft	....	6,000
Canadian Car	783	7,426
Noorduyn	168	2,670
Fleet	313	1,830
Total	2,271	28,755

* * *

First Call on Men

War industry has the first call for men, Defense Minister Ralston stated in a public address this week. In connection with recruiting, he said, all that the Army asks is a decision from an independent board as to whether a man is essential in war industries or not.

Colonel Ralston asked Canadian employers to co-operate with the army by rearranging staff wherever possible to permit men to enlist in the fighting services. "Many employers have planned replacements and rearrangements so that the men who are eligible can be gradually released to enable them to join the fighting forces," Colonel Ralston stated. "What we ask is that all employers make this sort of planning a regular part of their operating programme."

* * *

U. S. Aid

Little difficulty is foreseen by informed American opinion, in getting President Roosevelt's new $6 billions of Lease-Lend through at Washington. Axis inspired rumors of Lease-Lend abuses have had some effect but official American and British denials have pretty well squelched them.

Chief worry of the Roosevelt administration, according to word received by The Post, is of effective American aid to Russia. The United States Government is prevented by law from shipping to Russia any of its own army and navy material. About the only thing that could be shipped is equipment now being built for the British. It is entirely up to the latter, therefore, to decide what shall be transferred to Russia, and this would be subject to an American veto.

The Roosevelt administration is hopeful that American public opinion will soon realize, if it has not already realized, the wisdom of immediate help to Russia and the shelving, for the duration of the war at least, any long economic views on that country.

* * *

Roosevelt's Assistant

For the first time in its history a vice-president of the United States is being given training suitable for the job that would automatically become his if anything happened to the President. Normally the vice-president is the forgotten man at Washington. Very often the position has gone as a decorative reward to some over-age politician.

Vice-President Henry Wallace, however, emphatically does not fit into any of these grooves. He is reported putting his enthusiasm into his new job as head of the U. S. economic control machinery. States one Washington observer, "He could step into the presidency with full knowledge of what was going on and not have to learn everything from the beginning."

* * *

Firm With Japan

Incidentally, Vice-President Wallace is reported to be opposing vehemently any further appeasement as far as Japan is concerned. Wallace and many others at Washington think that Japan is an economic wreck, that her military power has been over-estimated, that her air power never did amount to much, and that the Empire of the Rising Sun could be brought to its knees within a matter of months. They see little permanent value in allowing Japan to save her face and are opposed to any further steps that might tend to postpone a show-down.

* * *

C.B.C. Shakeup?

A full-dress enquiry into CBC seems almost inevitable when Parliament meets this week.

In June, C. C. F. Leader M. J. Coldwell, M.P., tried to force an enquiry by laying before Parliament the facts of an internal reorganization which had demoted the general manager in everything but name, and placed executive control in the hands of a committee of governors with divided responsibility under them as between General Manager Murray and Assistant General Manager Frigon.

The rumor last week that Mr. Murray was to be placed in charge of liaison work between the R. A. F. and the R. C. A. F. suggests that a change in personnel is imminent.

CBC will be five years old this November. There are many indications that a thorough investigation of its internal and external relationships is desirable.

* * *

U. S. War Losses

For the first eight months of this year almost 3¼ million man days of labor have been lost in the United States through strikes. In war material, it is estimated, this is the equivalent to all of the following:

100,000 automatic rifles.
20,000 50-calibre machine guns.
800 light tanks.
1,000 fighter planes.
250 field guns.

Loss of this amount of material in battle would rank as a major defeat. All of it, it is estimated, could have been produced during the time lost by strikes which largely took place in factories working on equipment for United States defense or for export to Great Britain.

* * *

Adjust to U. S.

To assure deliveries of equipment and materials of various kinds imported from the United States, Canadian manufacturers working on war contracts are advised by Director-General of Priorities, R. C. Berkinshaw, to adjust their requirements to the Priority rating system of the United States.

"American factories," says Mr. Berkinshaw, "are being loaded up with orders for material and equipment which are covered by preference ratings, and the point has now been reached where many of these firms will not even put orders into their production schedules without first receiving a production rating."

* * *

Milestones

Production of naval equipment in Canada is proceeding rapidly with major contracts awarded for such work now totalling over $20 millions. . . . Cost of living in Canada at Aug. 1 rises to 12.8% above pre-war level with index now standing at 113.7 . . . National income for the first seven months of the current year is estimated at more than $3 billions as against $2.7 billions for the corresponding year of 1940. . . . Wilbur E. Uren, of Toronto, appointed deputy priorities officer and executive assistant to R. C. Berkinshaw, director-general of the Priorities Branch . . . First Canadian Avro-Anson Training airplane built in the Toronto area came off assembly line of Malton plant of National Steel Car Corp., last week. . . . War orders awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply for the week ending Sept. 2 numbered 3,128 and totalled almost $6.5 millions, previous week total $56.8 millions.

Post to Feature Pulp and Paper

Canada's pulp and paper industry is our largest producer of U. S. exchange. It is one of our greatest employers of labor and capital. It is an industry, moreover, in which thousands of Canadians have a substantial investment stake and one which has long been a speculative favorite.

Next week The Financial Post continues its unique record of service to both the pulp and paper industry and to investors in this industry. The annual pulp and paper supplement will be a feature of the issue of Sept. 27, one of wide value to both business and investors. In it the story of the industry's current position and prospects and the outlook for investors will be explained.

Coal Supplies Are Critical

Reduced British Imports, Cape Breton Slowdown Hits Supply

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — The Cape Breton slowdown, plus apparent British blundering in respect of coal production, is creating a critical situation respecting Canadian coal supplies for 1941-42.

The Cape Breton slowdown, now in its 22nd week, has already cost Canada over 770,000 tons of precious fuel.

From April through to August, 1940, we imported over 600,000 tons of anthracite from U. K. The corresponding total this year is about 390,000.

Since late August there has been a complete embargo on U. K. exports except in some small sizes. Canadian coal authorities have been able to get some relief from this, but the fact is that when Britain drew out some 90,000 miners from the pits to strengthen armed services, she weakened the mines to such an extent that even domestic supplies are now threatened, without any surplus for export.

Alternative Supplies

To Canadian householders this means there will have to be almost complete reliance this winter on coke and U. S. anthracite. Coke is difficult because every ton withdrawn for domestic use tends to cut down the supply for industry. U. S. anthracite shipments are currently about 30,000 tons behind last year and prices are rising almost weekly.

Bituminous coal supplies from the U. S. are unsatisfactory but not critical. Current supplies are down about 500,000 tons but the lag is less than it was a month ago. Some further progress is expected in shipments before the freeze-up starts.

Hat News from EATON'S

STETSON
'Three-Way'
IS *YOUR* STYLE!

Whichever way it looks best on you . . . or to suit the mood of the moment . . . up all around, snapped in front, down all around . . . the special construction of the crown and brim enables you to adjust the 'Three-Way' to the particular style you prefer. Ask for the 'Three-Way' and step out in a Stetson 'first'! Fine quality fur felt in grey, blue-grey and brown. Sizes 6⅞ to 7½.

Each **7.50**

Main Store — Main Floor

T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Quebec Talks About Taxes On Sept. 22

Provincial Treasurer to Negotiate With Finance Minister Ilsley

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Quebec Province's provincial treasurer, Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., will meet Finance Minister Ilsley in Ottawa on Sept. 22 to discuss the proposed switch in personal and income tax rights to the Dominion government, The Financial Post is officially informed.

There is every indication the province will signify its acceptance of the plan, in principle at least. The Quebec government has announced it is eager to find a mutually satisfactory basis for readjustment to aid the war effort, with due respect to the rights of the provincial government.

Probe Plan's Effect

For the past several weeks the province has employed experts to ascertain the province's position if the proposals were accepted. Mr. Mathewson will have this data in hand when he travels to Ottawa and will carry the approval of the Godbout government to effect any compromise with Ottawa which will aid the senior government and not encroach upon Quebec's privileges.

The conciliatory attitude of the Dominion finance minister and the Quebec government supports the belief technical details will not be insurmountable. A programme will be evolved at the meeting to mesh the war finance programme of the province with that of the Dominion.

Quebec Improves Finances

Acceptance of the proposal would come at a critical time in Quebec's financial history. Recently Provincial Treasurer Mathewson was able to announce the province had been able to proceed on a balanced budget in the first five months of the current fiscal year, which began April 1. An over-all surplus appears probable for the current year; thus implementing the promise of the government to put the finances of the province back onto a healthy footing.

Anything that would undermine this work is not likely to be accepted by the province.

Acceptance Held Probable

Betterment in provincial finances has been attributable in part to the buoyancy of revenues that followed national war policies. But much has been due to the province's economies in administration and curtailment in capital outlay, as well as increased taxation.

Basic principal of the tax transfer has been laid by Ottawa, and apparently accepted by Quebec as the basis for negotiation. Modifications, if any, will depend upon what Quebec's survey revealed and to what extent Ottawa is prepared to meet the province's demand for minor alteration in the plan.

Bauxite Supply Is Threatened

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of the Aluminum Co. of Canada's plants in this country will not be affected by the strike of seamen working on the boats of the Alcoa Steamship Co. There is no corporate interest between Aluminum Co. of Canada or Aluminium Ltd. and Alcoa Steamship Co. The latter, which is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of America, has a contract to transport bauxite ore from British Guiana to Arvida.

At present two thirds of the bauxite tonnage for the Aluminum Co. of Canada has been delivered by the Alcoa Steamship Co. and the balance is expected shortly.

Montreal Plan Nearly Ready

(Continued from page 97)

on matured and unmatured issues.

Since the 1940 principal default the city has been under the control of the Quebec Municipal Commission. L. E. Potvin, as chairman of the Commission took over administration of the city's affairs and placed Honore Parent, K.C., at the head of the civic administration.

Virtually all the larger institutional holders of Montreal debentures are represented on the debenture holders committee, holding a large but undisclosed proportion of outstanding debentures. The plan will be sent to individual debenture holders for acceptance or rejection when ready.

Will Educate Consumers To Do Without War Needs

Plans are under way for the most far-reaching attempt at consumer education ever undertaken in this country, The Financial Post is informed.

The plan will dovetail into the new measures of restriction and control now being worked out by the enlarged Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

One aim will be to explain the new controls — what they are and why they are necessary. Housewives who now spent upward of $2 billion dollars on consumer goods each year will be educated in the use of "equivalents"—that is food and consumer goods which can be used instead of items which are scarce or unobtainable. They will be informed of ways and means to keep down the cost of living, shown how to make their dollars go farther.

For the first time an attempt will be made to present in Canada a unified front—Agriculture, fisheries, health and provincial departments will be enlisted and co-ordinated to work in harmony toward a common goal.

Hitherto, advertising and other consumer campaigns have been spasmodic or have been directed to items where there was a surplus or seasonal problem. The new approach will be to deal with scarcities.

A national nutrition campaign will probably be tied into the whole general approach which will be based initially on widespread research coupled with adequate publicity.

C. I. L. Plants Near Capacity

Volume of Sales Higher But Net Profits Hold Around 1940 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—All 25 plants of Canadian Industries Ltd. are operating at near effective capacity, according to an official statement issued by the company.

Increased demand for chemicals, it is said, is brought about by expanding production of war materials, greater export sales of Canadian-made products and substantial advance in civilian consumer buying. The major portion of output consists of products which serve as the raw or processed materials for other industries. Direct sales to the government are only a small percentage of total sales and are unlikely to show any considerable expansion this year.

Sell to Industry

Production of war materials, the company reports, has, by way of the chemical-consuming industries, made heavy demands on productive facilities and has been a major factor in the larger volume of sales.

In the automotive industry requirements of paints and varnishes have advanced substantially and consumption of rubber chemicals has almost doubled.

The demand for dyes has tended to expand, but activity in the textile industry is attributable to a considerable extent to greater consumer purchasing power.

Demand is Broader

Exports to Great Britain and the United States are recognized as a part of the war effort and domestic industries supplying these needed materials are among the largest users of chemical products.

Sales to the mining industry have remained relatively stable as mineral output reached a very high level in the early months of the war.

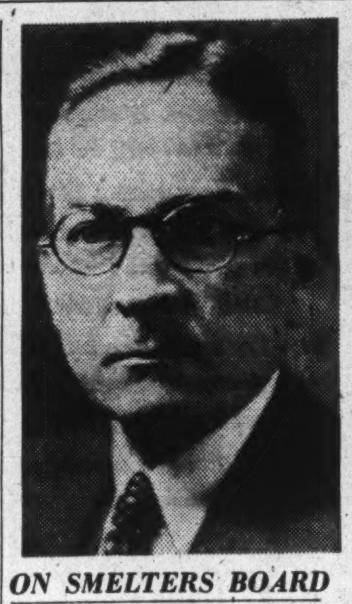
Greater demand for farm products including the expanding volume of foodstuffs being sent to Great Britain, has helped to maintain the use of fertilizers.

Due to fluctuations in foreign demand for newsprint, sales of heavy chemicals to the pulp and paper industry have fallen below the level of the preceding six months, but curtailment has been more than offset by the greater use of such materials in the production of war supplies.

Expansion ,of purchasing power because of its effect on consumer goods industries, has also been a factor in the high level of C. I. L. sales. The trend toward replacement of natural products by chemically produced synthetics is being hastened by wartime shortages.

In addition to providing many of the chemical raw materials for wartime industry Canadian Industries Ltd. has made available to the government through its wholly owned subsidiary company, Defense Industries Ltd., the management and technical personnel needed in the construction and operation of many government-owned chemical and munitions plants.

Increases in the selling prices of the company's manufactured products have been avoided so far as possible, but some advances have been necessitated by sharply higher raw material costs. Adjustments to selling prices, the company says, are still lagging behind the increasing costs, and net earnings for the first six months are slightly lower than in the same period of last year. Prospects for the remainder of 1941 do not indicate any material change in the trend of earnings.



ON SMELTERS BOARD

R. E. Stavert, of Montreal, and vice-president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., who has been elected to the board of directors, succeeding the late Rt. Hon. A. B. Purvis.

Letter to the Editor

Workers' Sacrifice

Editor, The Financial Post:

In your issue of Aug. 23, "Impartial" suggests that workers are restraining trade with impunity while manufacturers who do so are heavily penalized.

The vital point he has neglected is that the laboring man has borne the heaviest burden of the depression. Therefore the worker is entitled at least to sympathy in his efforts to increase his wages. Cost of living is mounting at an increasing tempo and without wage increase the working man would soon be back where he was in the depression years.

One reads much nowadays of the necessity for all sharing the burden of war equally. One suspects, from the very lack of information on this score, that salaries of executives and officials have received increases to cover rises in the cost of living. But when labor asks for raises the bogey of inflation is held up. It would appear that in prosperity as in depression, the worker is being asked to sacrifice cheerfully in hopes of a brighter future. He is beginning to see through this scheme, and not unnaturally to show signs of revolt.

H. D. DEWDNEY.

Waterloo.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Twp. of East Nissouri, Ont.	Aug.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	4%	1942-61	$5,000	103.30	.....
Greater Vancouver Water District	Sept.	Lauder, Mercer & Co., McMahon & Burns, Pemberton & Son	3% & 3¼%	1942-67	610,000	....	.....
Sydney, N.S.	Sept.	Dominion Securities Corp.	4%	1942-51	10,000	100.70	.....
Brantford, Ont.	Sept.	Bank of Montreal	2½%	5-yr. ser.	15,000	....	.....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Sept.	....	...	Dec. 12, '41	40,000,000	99.864	.546%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Class	Amount	Price	Yield
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.	Sept.	A. E. Ames & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., R. G. Beaubien & Co., Greenshields & Co.	....	Com.	*56,943 sh.	$41	.....

*These shares were formerly owned by British interests.

Reorganize Production Of Arms

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Complete reorganization of the Munitions Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply has been effected.

A new munitions production department divided into three branches has been created. The individual branches and their chiefs are:

Gun and Tank Production—H. J. Carmichael, Director General.

Ammunition Production — E. J. Brunning, Director General.

Munitions Contracts — F. H. Brown, Director General.

Munitions Production Committee has been created, of which Harry J. Carmichael is chairman. Other members include: E. J. Brunning, Col. D. E. Dewar, W. F. Drysdale, F. M. Ross, J. H. Berry, and F. H. Brown, who is also secretary of the committee.

To Pass on Projects

Function of the committee will be to authorize all new projects affecting the munitions branch of the department and to pass on all applications for capital assistance.

A new branch of the department, separate from munitions production, and named the Industrial Planning and Engineering Branch has been created under W. F. Drysdale as director-general. This branch will be charged with surveys and studies leading up to munitions production.

Gun and tank production under Mr. Carmichael will include two separate divisions for guns, each with a separate division chief, one for army guns and the other for naval guns.

In addition separate divisions for instruments, small arms and tanks have been set up under Mr. Carmichael in this branch.

Five Divisions

The ammunitions branch under Mr. Brunning will have H. R. Malley as director and will include five separate divisions: Bombs, boxes, cartridge cases, fuses and primers, shells.

The new Munitions Contracts Branch under Mr. Brown will be charged with co-ordination and operation of all systems and handling of business having to do with munitions production. It will look after contracts for the munitions production branch, for the new industrial planning branch, the naval armament and equipment branch under F. M. Ross and the arsenals and small arms ammunition branch under Col. Dewar.

A score or more of appointments affecting all divisions of the various munitions branches have been put into effect.

C. & E. Corp. Profit Higher

Earnings Are Equal 13 Cents Against 10 Cents Previous Year

Net profit of $311,589 equal to 13 cents a share was realized by Calgary & Edmonton Corp. in the year ended June 30, 1941, compared with $232,521 or 10 cents a share the preceding year.

Increase in the company's production revenue at $509,646 more than offset an increase in income and excess profits tax by slightly over $100,000 during the year to bring about the increase in earnings.

Thirteen wells have been drilled under the company's agreement with Royalite Oil Co. and two further wells were being drilled on June 30, 1941. Value of the corporation's share of the oil produced under the agreement has amounted to $490,738 of which $423,593 has been applied to reduction of capital invested and only $67,144 has been credited to income.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended June 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Production revenue	509,646	328,260
Less: Oper. exps.	54,701	58,264
Oper. profit	454,945	269,996
Add: Invest. revenue	12,876	16,101
Total net revenue	467,821	286,097
Less: Taxes	156,232	53,576
Net profit	311,589	232,521
Less: Dividends	362,265	......
Surplus for year	*50,676	232,521
Add: Prev. surplus	610,616	381,273
Adjustments	691	......
Less: Transfer	......	4,718
Tax adjustment	......	1,833
Directors' fees	......	2,000
Surplus forward	560,631	605,243

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.13	$0.10
Paid	0.15	nil
No. of Shs. Outstand.	2,415,100	2,415,100

Working Capital

Current assets	474,322	498,871
Current liabilities	184,962	62,871
Working capital	289,360	436,000

Stop Strikes Public Urges

(Continued from page 97)

workers compared with 41 man-days for Great Britain and 381 for the United States.

Technically these figures may be right. In terms of labor and the war effort they are misleading for they omit entirely the man-days lost by the deliberate slowdown and absenteeism of the Cape Breton miners—a policy which is as destructive and subversive as any time loss in any formal strike or lockout.

In the first six months of 1941 the Cape Breton slowdown, which started April 16, cost this country exactly 200,000 man-days of labor.

This means a loss of 72 man-days per 1,000 workers—one third as much again as the loss of time from all other causes.

Added to the figures of 54 days lost through actual strikes it means that Canada's time loss in the first six months was 126 man-days per 1,000 workers—three times the corresponding figure for the U. K.

Between April and the present time the total number of man-days lost at Cape Breton is approximately 450,000. This is a loss from this cause alone of 160 man-days per 1,000 workers.

Investors' Index

Sept. 20, 1941

Alta-Pac. Grain	107	Hayes Steel	100
Abitibi	106, 109	Hayes Wheel	101
Aluminum	98, 101, 105	Hiram Walker	109
		Imperial Oil	108
Barber-Ellis	108	Inter. P. & P.	109
Can. Nor. Pwr.	108	Mar. T. & T.	108
Cdn. Celanese	108	Massey-Harris	100
Cdn. Collieries	108	McKinnon Ind.	101
Cdn. I. Alcohol	109	National Pole	100
Cdn. Industries	98	Ottawa Car	105
C. P. R.	112	Price Bros.	109
Cdn. Vickers	101	Royal Bank	107
Cons. Sand	100	Stand. Pav.	100
Consumers' Gas	101	Stand. Radio	105
Dist. Seagrams	100	Union Gas	105
Dom. Coal	101	Zeller's	105

MINES AND OILS

Bart Malartic	113	Inter-State R.	101
Bralorne	113	Lapa Cad.	112, 113
Calder Bousq't	113	Mal. G. Fields	112
C. & E. Corp.	98	McIntyre	113
Can. China Cl.	112	New Malartic	113
Cariboo G. Qtz.	113	Noranda	112, 113
Con. Smelt.	103, 112	Pascalis	113
Denison Nickel	113	Preston	112
Dome	113	River Dredging	113
Elnido	108	Sand River	113
Francoeur	113	Senator	113
Gold. Arrow	113	Silbak Premier	113
Hislop	113	Siscoe	113
Hollinger	113	South Shore	113
Inter. Nickel	100	Teck-H.	112, 113

REGULAR FEATURES

Banking	105
Bond Markets	101
Bond Quotations	106
Business, Week in	103
Commodity Prices	100
Editorial	102
Foreign Exchange	100
Insurance:	
Fire and Casualty	104
Life Insurance	101, 103, 104
Investment Trends	100
Enquiry Letters	108
Market Opinions	109
Stock Quotations	106
Mining, Week in	112
Mining Quotations	106
Municipal Finances	105
Oils, Week in	112
Oil Quotations	106
Pulp and Paper	109
Wheat, Week in	107
Wheat Quotations	107

Democracy on March Index page 3

Can License All Credit Dealers

Every firm or retailer dealing in installment or credit selling can be added to the list of 200,000 food and clothing dealers which are going to be placed under license before the end of the year, The Financial Post is reliably informed.

Any steps to curb installments selling which are to be taken by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will be preceded by complete licensing of all stores and organizations handling consumer credit of any sort.

Details will be announced in a few days as to the precise limits of the licensing programme announced last week by the Board and which will include all dealers, manufacturers, processors, wholesale and retail distributors of food products, clothing, footwear, including all restaurants and eating places.

Each store or place of business so licensed will be presented with an emblem for display in a window or prominent place in addition to a small license card about the size of a national registration certificate.

It will take probably two months to work out the entire licensing plan and it is deemed vital to have this preliminary step under way early so that subsequent rationing or control measures which may be necessary can be put into effect at once.

See Drafting Of Labor

(Continued from page 97)

tion not directly connected with the war.

Still far short of providing a blueprint for man power, the D. B. S. report rounds out isolated and for the most part spasmodic studies attempted by various interested groups. Included are the Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply; the social analysis branch Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the Labor Department; the Department of National Defense; the Bank of Canada; the Department of National War Services (national registration); the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Department of Finance.

Government still lacks a full-time group of experts charged solely with correlating existing studies and information and filling the obvious gaps which presently exist.

The primary need, it is argued, is for somebody with competence and authority to do that particular job. Some central fact-finding group which can give its full time unreservedly to man power; and which can obtain access to existing information and knowledge; provide reasonably accurate facts on which to base future policy and plans.

Need Machinery

Coupled with the need for a permanent Manpower Commission is the need for machinery to transfer labor from one industry to another and to make sure that the required amount of man power for industry and the armed services is forthcoming either from the ranks of non-workers (mostly women) or by shifting personnel from peace to war activities.

This will probably be done through the newly established employment offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

But it implies almost inevitably some type of labor conscription.

If the job is to be done efficiently and effectively and with the minimum wastage of man power this means most careful planning based on far greater knowledge of the whole situation than presently exists.

It implies, as well, a co-ordinated governmental policy and a willingness on the part of the government to face the man power facts squarely and courageously in the interest of an all-out war effort.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

HOLDING responsible position with large manufacturing firm desires permanent change where security not dependent on War Orders. Highest references. Have had extensive experience in Banking, Dominion Wide Credits, Foreign Exchange, Investment Securities, Office Management, Controllers and Treasurer's duties also Automotive Industry. Box 140, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Through our 500 branches we furnish modern, experienced, convenient banking service to thousands of merchants throughout Canada. Merchants and their workers everywhere are our welcome customers, who keep their surplus funds with us or borrow as need arises.

Serving Canadians and their businesses in every section of the community, we invite you to discuss YOUR banking requirements with us.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service... *the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation*

A12

Quota Systems Used To Cut Metal Needs

Producers of equipment for civilian use which requires copper are being restricted to approximately 80% of their consumption in the first half of 1941 for the last half of the year. This includes makers of such articles as household electrical appliances and all the multitude of apparatus which customarily used brass or copper.

The engraving industry is working on a restriction plan which means a heavy reduction in the use of most metals. In this case the base used is the average consumption for the years 1937-38-39. This industry is now being allotted 60% of the copper it used during that period, 75% of the zinc and 2% of the aluminum.

This situation is a direct result of unprecedented wartime demands for metals of all kinds. For the most part domestic industry is being left to work out its own system of priorities, after a few essential classes of direct war needs are met.

There has not yet developed any interference with manufacture of necessary industrial equipment although substitutes are being used wherever possible for metals which are most scarce. The reductions will apparently come mostly from articles made for civilian use. Manufacturers as a whole do not anticipate serious disturbances with their work. Most of them are so busy now with war orders that they welcome a respite from other needs.

Canada's primary fabricators of copper and brass, Anaconda American Brass Co., Canada Wire & Cable Co., and Phillips Electric Works Ltd., have been placed on a quota basis for delivery of copper. They will be required to allocate their quotas to assure preference for essential purposes. This policy was announced following a conference between the companies and the metals controller, G. C. Bateman. It is intended to speed Canadian copper supplies into wartime channels and curtail non-essential consumption.

National Revenue Soars Double 1940 Figures

National war finance policies are being reflected in constantly rising revenue of the Dominion Government. In August income of Ottawa was nearly doubled. Amounting to $106.5 millions, it compares with $54.1 millions in August, 1940, and $96.1 millions in July this year.

Increased taxes and stepped-up activity all along the industrial front line resulted in increases in every category of federal income.

Greatest portion of the $52.4 millions gain for the month was in collection of income tax. This rose by $30.1 millions over August last year to $38.3 millions. Normally August is a small month for income tax collections, but the government's plan of installment payments has spread income tax income over the whole year.

All classes of Dominion income gained during August.

War, principal item of outgo of the Dominion, accounted for $99 millions of the $124.1 millions expenditures during August. Costs were $59.4 millions higher than in the same month last year, but down from July expenditure of $107.8 millions.

Operations for the month resulted in a deficit of $17.6 millions, compared with a deficit of $40.2 millions in August last year.

In the five months to Aug. 31, revenue totalled $590.8 millions, an increase of $261,869 over the comparable period of the previous year. Income tax accounted for $174.5 millions of the gain.

War costs in the five months amounted to $407.9 millions, up $235.6 millions from the same five months of 1940-41.* Ordinary costs were up fractionally, while all other items of outgo were down.

Revenue and Expenditure

August	1941	1940	Change
	In $000's		
Revenue:			
Customs	11,735	10,247	+1,488
Excise duties	10,006	7,331	+2,675
Excise, sales tax	40,379	23,952	+16,427
Income tax	38,321	8,258	+30,063
Post office	3,001	2,401	+600
Sundry	3,068	1,905	+1,163
Total	106,510	54,094	+52,416
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	23,547	28,085	−4,538
War	98,955	59,407	+39,548
Capital	408	660	−252
Relief works, etc.	1,107	2,623	−1,516
Govt. enterprises	33	1,608	−1,575
Sundry	64	1,911	−1,847
Total	124,114	94,294	+29,820
Deficit	17,604	40,200	
Five Months Ended Aug. 31	1941	1940	Change
	In $000's		
Revenue:			
Customs	53,814	51,723	+2,091
Excise duties	42,053	35,648	+6,405
Excise, sales tax	161,863	88,363	+73,500
Income tax	306,300	131,849	+174,451
Post office	15,713	13,406	+2,307
Sundry	11,018	7,903	+3,115
Total	590,761	328,892	+261,869
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	150,189	149,093	+1,096
War	407,891	172,255	+235,636
Capital	1,184	1,540	−356
Relief works, etc.	3,543	7,328	−3,785
Govt. enterprises	198	12,939	−12,741
Sundry	98	2,152	−2,054
Total	563,103	345,307	+217,796
Surplus	27,658	*16,415	

*Deficit.

Bank Vault Safety

For a trifling rental you may share the security of our vaults and protect your deeds, bonds, policies, your will and other valuables in a safety deposit box which we provide.

You Keep the Key
Safety Deposit Boxes at all Branches

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Toronto

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Pyrene

PROTECTING CANADA'S VITAL WAR SUPPLY INDUSTRIES . . . .

Wherever a plane takes off, or a ship is launched—wherever war supplies are made—Pyrene Fire Fighting Equipment stands guard.

Pyrene cuts fire losses more than ever this year. There must be no fire losses or delays. You can help by double-checking your fire-fighting equipment. Our trained factory men will gladly advise on your special fire protection problem.

"A Type For Every Hazard"

Pyrene Manufacturing Company
OF CANADA LIMITED
91 East Don Roadway, Toronto

To the Occasional Buyer of The Financial Post

You have doubtless noticed how often THE POST is first with news affecting your business, your career, your pocketbook.

You have noticed how THE POST every week gives its readers both authentic information and news interpretation.

Reading THE POST regularly will keep you well informed on the economic effects of the war, — on all phases of business, financial and industrial life.

Start now to form the profitable habit of using THE POST to keep informed.

THE FINANCIAL POST — USE THIS ORDER FORM —

481 University Ave. Toronto, Canada

Herewith $........ for Subscription as marked.

CHECK HERE

Name .... 10 wks. $1.00

Address .... Half yr. 2.50

Occupation .... One yr. 5.00

326

London Calling

By Atticus

Atticus Sees the United States Producing a Masculine Type Peculiarly Its Own — Where Stands Liberal Party in Great Britain?

LONDON.—We should be blind to the development of the human species if we did not recognize that America is producing a masculine type peculiarly her own. We have Mr. Wendell Willkie, warm-hearted and straightforward, a man akin to the mountain guide who can be trusted with your money, your life or your wife. Then there is Harry Hopkins, the quiet, drawling philosopher with a genius for action. Averil Harriman is the handsome, idealistic offspring of the railway plutocracy. Drexel Biddle is a man of charm and elegance, and so warm a heart that he not only makes you believe you are his friend—but you are! Ambassador John Winant is that considerate purposeful type who would be a grand companion in a battle at the front or on Wall Street.

Last Friday I met yet another distinguished and, indeed, exciting American. Mr. Herbert Agar, editorial chief of the "Louisville Courier-Journal," is tall, slim, dark, good-looking and formidably sincere. The Lindbergh clique call him "War-monger No. 1." For many months he has preached the gospel of American participation in the war, not "all aid short of war," but in with us to the hilt.

He spoke to a luncheon gathering on Friday convened by the "American Outpost." Never did any man display a stronger love for his native America and rarely can anyone have spoken of his own country in such frank terms. "When President Wilson returned from Europe with his plan for a League of Nations, the people cried: 'To hell with our obligations to civilization. Why bother about honor? Let us get on with the sweet business of selling motor cars and refrigerators to each other.'"

Mr. Agar's newspaper was formerly owned by the late Ambassador Bingham, who took great pride in it but left the direction to its editor. The present proprietor is the son of the former ambassador, and has signified his sympathy with his newspaper's policy by joining the U. S. navy.

I remarked that America is producing a type of her own. All the men that I have mentioned in the above notes are gentle and they are manly. Yet the meaning would be obscured if you telescoped those two words into "gentlemanly." It is definitely an American development and a significant one.

• • •

Honored But Unchanged

In the absence of Mr. Brendan Bracken, who was probably immersed in his Augean stables, it fell to Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, to thank Mr. Agar for his stirring speech. Lord Greene has not altered in any way with the transition of Wilfred Greene to a barony. As a matter of record nothing has ever seemed to alter him in appearance or temperament despite an extraordinarily varied life. He has the fruity yet dignified voice of the man of the law who was standing Counsel to Oxford University for nine years, Lord Justice of Appeal and many other things. Yet as a second lieutenant in 1914 he did so well at the war that he became a G. S. O. 3 and then a G. S. O. 2 with the rank of major, and duly bedecked with the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

He spent the first months of the present war in Italy adjusting commercial difficulties between our two countries, and recently he visited America. He is the best of dinner companions, capable of remembering or creating a quotation according to his mood. But like the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe" he keeps his dignity despite a lively interest in all that is going on about him.

• • •

Future of Liberals

The preferment of Sir Hugh Seely to the Lords and an under-secretaryship of air raises the interesting and even intriguing situation of the Liberal Party today. When Mr. Hore-Belisha led his faithful band across the floor of the House (when Sir John Simon was waiting for them) to join Mr. MacDonald's National Government, it left Sir Archibald Sinclair in command of half a platoon of forgotten men. The National Liberals who had seen the light were generously rewarded with office while their former colleagues looked across the great divide with the superiority but loneliness of a conscious virtue.

But the law of politics and life is change. Today the National Liberals, like the National Laborites, are out of fashion. They are clinging to the raft but one by one are dropping away. On the other hand Sir Archibald Sinclair has become a secretary of state, Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George is on his way to cabinet rank, and now Sir Hugh Seely, the former Liberal Whip, moves up and onwards.

Sir Hugh was one of the gallant band of auxiliary "week-end pilots" whose pioneer efforts were so recognized by a grateful country that their insurance premiums were raised to a prohibitive level while motor car insurance was completely denied to them. Sir Hugh commanded a squadron at the beginning of the war but later joined his chief, Sir Archibald Sinclair, at the air ministry.

Sir Hugh believes in Liberalism, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and the R. A. F. It is his intention to take the name of a famous forest for his barony, probably in memory of the year when he and his party were lost in one.

• • •

No More Luxury Liners?

In these notes recently I expressed the hope that some day again we would have luxury liners to America and moonlight over Vienna. A Labor parliamentary correspondent writing in his newspaper, promptly poured scorn and contumely on me, and declared that at last Britain's Peace Aims were declared.

Apparently the Clydeside must never again build a "Queen Mary" or an "Empress of Britain." The genius of our shipyards must be confined to something more in keeping with the trend of things. Nor is there to be moonlight over Vienna, not even over Manchester or Transport House.

I bow my head before the austere majesty of the Socialist's new world.

Copyright, 1941, The Financial Post and The Sunday Times, London.

CONDUITS NATIONAL UP

Conduits National Company has experienced a sales volume in the seven months ended July 31 this year approximately double that of the corresponding period of 1940, it is stated. Day and night operations are necessary in the company's plants to cope with orders which are substantially ahead of a year ago.

Markets Act To Be Probed

Charge Heavy Wastage Results From B. C. New Deal Legislation

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — British Columbia's much criticized Natural Products Marketing Act is to be the subject of a thoroughgoing investigation by royal commission.

Premier T. D. Pattullo announced this move in response to widespread clamor for changes in the general setup of the lower mainland vegetable marketing board. In its application to the fruit industry in the Okanagan, especially in relation to apples—the major orchard crop of this province—the marketing legislation has apparently worked out satisfactorily after early difficulties, but in respect to the marketing of potatoes in the lower coast areas there have been repeated charges of mismanagement.

Personnel of the royal commission has not yet been announced, but it will probably begin its investigations prior to the provincial election, set for Oct. 21.

"The government has received numerous complaints, particularly from producers in a small way, to the effect that some of the marketing regulations, as carried out by the boards, caused a great deal of inconvenience, and in instances have frustrated the sale of the product entirely," said the premier in announcing the enquiry.

This season there were many complaints that the vegetable board, in an effort to maintain prices at artificially high levels, was responsible for wholesale wastage chiefly at the expense of the smaller growers.

B. C. Plants Wait Orders

Barely 50% of Coast Capacity Being Utilized For War

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Pacific coast manufacturers welcome the appointment of an industrial co-ordinator by the Department of Munitions and Supply to expedite performance of "bits and pieces" contracts, but experience of the past few months has left them a trifle sceptical.

West coast industrial plants have been surveyed and re-surveyed by federal authorities, ostensibly with a view to establishing their capacity for increased wartime production, but little has come of it except an accumulation of charts and figures supposedly pigeon-holed somewhere in Ottawa.

Barely 50% Utilized

Even after two years of war it is estimated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association that barely 50% of plant capacity available for war production in British Columbia is being utilized. This is an improvement over the situation a year ago, but it is surprisingly slight in view of the continuing appeals for all-out effort.

Lost Naval Work

There have been several important contracts placed with engineering plants in Vancouver, chiefly for Admiralty account, but there is considerable plant capacity lying idle that, it is hoped, will be given a chance under Ottawa's new bits and pieces programme. Some of the plants now idling along should be able to do effective work on subcontracts even should they be considered too small to handle full orders.

Well informed plant managers inform The Financial Post that the west coast now has machine shops capable of turning out almost any unit required in Canada's munitions programme with the exception of large items such as tanks. Dominion Bridge Company will soon be ready to produce naval guns, and a wide assortment of machinery and munitions for the naval forces are being produced by plants such as Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Vivian Engine Works, Reliance Machinery Company, etc.

Lose on Shells

Some experiences with war contracts placed through Ottawa have been exceedingly unfortunate, not to say exasperating. More than a year ago west coast plants which were an important factor in producing shells in the last war offered to resume production. The federal government showed interest and the plants were notified to proceed with a view to turning out 300,000 shells a month. This involved extensive retooling, and the plants went ahead with production of the required tools.

Subsequently the westerners were told that they would be required to produce only 17,000 shells a month—a number so small that the manufacturers decided the necessary expansion was not worth while. The whole project was dropped, but only after about $500,000 worth of equipment had been manufactured here. Most of this material is still awaiting shipment to some other point where it might fit into the war effort.

Keeping Posted . .

By J. C. KIRKWOOD

Drop Sales Frills

Merchandising "frills" have sent up sky-high the operating costs of department stores. Now their trade is being cut into quite alarmingly in the United States by the chain department stores, such as Sears-Roebuck, and Montgomery-Ward — this because chains are eliminating service "frills" and so are thus enabled to sell for less. Macy's in New York are setting up in Syracuse and elsewhere Cash & Carry stores and Wanamakers are likewise cutting service costs. Some "frills" are a too large proportion of non-selling help.

• • •

No Soldier Drudgery

Taking drudgery out of the soldier's life seems to be getting more attention than taking it out of the lives of women. Thus, during the second quarter of 1941 the munitions and supply department in Canada bought 155 potato peeling machines, 290 bread slicers and 125 electric meat slicers. All our air force camp kitchens in Canada are now equipped with efficient dishwashing machines.

• • •

Zebras Out

"Shun that zebra look," which means don't wear at the same time a chalk-striped suit, a striped shirt and a striped tie. For this autumn and winter give your favor to a good blue suit. Authority for this good—even welcome advice is the Cosmopolite in the September Mayfair. He says that no man looks better in blue than when his complexion is swarthy and suntanned, and that the "good blue suit" is one item no well-dressed man can well forego.

Happily, the Cosmopolite is not merely negative in his counsels concerning what to wear. He gives precise and ample directions by which one can get the utmost in smartness with a blue suit.

• • •

Grocers Sell Drugs

In Canada four western wholesale grocery stores catalogues list 90 different patent medicines and advertised remedies in numerous sizes, and 70-odd unbranded household drug items. This means that retail grocers have become distributors for a very wide variety of unbranded and proprietary drug products — a circumstance not very pleasing to the regular drug trade.

The Mail Box

No Difference

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have had first hand experience with the processes by which the building of churches is financed. First a site was bought and paid for, plans were prepared, approved and the contract for the construction of the building awarded to a contractor. When, and only when, the construction reached a certain stage, mortgage arrangements were completed and money advanced by the mortgage company to pay the contractor.

The point to be stressed here is that the work has to be done before the money is advanced. How were the workmen paid? How was the material paid for, when the time elapsing before the mortgage company came into the picture exceeded the credit period of the suppliers. The money was advanced by the bank to the contractor until the time the payments were received for the mortgage company. The bank created the money against the good credit of the contractor, backed by the contract with the church which in turn has the assurance of the mortgage company that they will advance the money at the proper time.

What does Mr. Creed propose? Exactly the same procedure, excepting that the Bank of Canada makes an interest-free advance, through the chartered banks, instead of an interest-bearing advance by the mortgage company. If the contractor was not capitalized sufficiently to finance the job himself up to the stage of construction demanded by the mortgage company—in this case the Bank of Canada—he would still have to borrow from the chartered banks. Perhaps you can point out why this way is inflationary and the present way not. Whatever the arguments you can put forward may be, they cannot justify the general theme of your editorial that the Observer is propagating the idea that churches can be built without work or by having somebody else pay for the work.

A. W. FRAZER.

Toronto.

• • •

Labor Union Dues

Editor, The Financial Post:

Every member of a union owes it to himself to be posted on the financial ramification of his organization. How many or how few supporters are aware of what becomes of their assessments or dues? Why should the heads of Labor Unions not report to their subscribers with printed statements, at regular intervals, as well as a comprehensive annual financial statement, of disbursements, itemizing each and all salaries as well as other outlays or expenses, whether they be for rentals of halls, or offices, cost of travelling, strike benefits, and expenses incurred thereby, pensions, and unemployment disbursements?

In the interest of Canadian members, would it not be in order to have introduced into legislation and become law, that such information be required from all union organizations, whether Canadian solely, or Canadian affiliated with international unions or other heads.

The writer has a personal knowledge of one union with which he had agreements. The members' dues were 25 cents per week. The President of the International, covering the United States, Canada and possibly Mexico, drew the enormous salary of $50,000.00 per year and expenses. The International Vice-President was drawing a goodly salary, whereas the Local or Canadian President likewise was paid something that would be the envy of any of the highest wage earners.

This letter is not to discredit unions, as the benefits are far reaching, but as strikes are brought on oftentimes from headquarters, to stimulate the members' earnings, the said members should know, and remember, it is not so much the matter of rate, as it is what a steady worker makes in the year.

EX-FOUNDRY WORKER.

Toronto.

• • •

Unfair to P. M.?

Editor, The Financial Post:

After reading your editorial of August 30 I wondered to myself if The Post is quite fair to the Prime Minister.

None can deny his personal courage in flying to London and all will admit that he has added to his record as a statesman.

A. L. DAWE.

Montreal.

"I did *you* a good turn today"

THIS husband changed his plans and named us executor in place of his wife. By so doing he relieved her of heavy responsibilities and much detail. He provided experienced management for his estate during the crucial period of settlement. He freed her to devote full time to the home and family.

A wise decision, and one you should consider including in your own plans.

Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents

MONTREAL TORONTO

A Clearing House of Information

FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRY

● For more than fifty years, Canadian Pacific has been servicing Canadian industry. In that time, we have accumulated a vast store of information bearing on every phase of industrial activity—raw materials . . . skilled and unskilled labour . . . marketing . . . distribution . . . taxation . . . power . . . transportation . . . and branch plant location. The problem which is bothering you now may have been solved by some other industry . . . in some other place. If so, the chances are we have all the facts in our files. This information, and our facilities for first hand study and research, are available to you—gladly and without charge. Your inquiry is invited.

FINDING MEN, MATERIALS and LOCATIONS for Canada's expanding war industries is a field in which we can be of great assistance to any manufacturer.

Canadian Pacific

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MONTREAL ● TORONTO ● WINNIPEG ● VANCOUVER

"DEDICATED TO CANADA'S PROGRESS"

COMPARISON

The Star Weekly has the *largest circulation in Canada!* That's the simplest way to think of it or compare it.

So, instead of trying to imagine its 500,000 circulation against the rest of the field, think of the Star Weekly simply as the basic circulation in the Dominion, the one publication that gives you more than anything else.

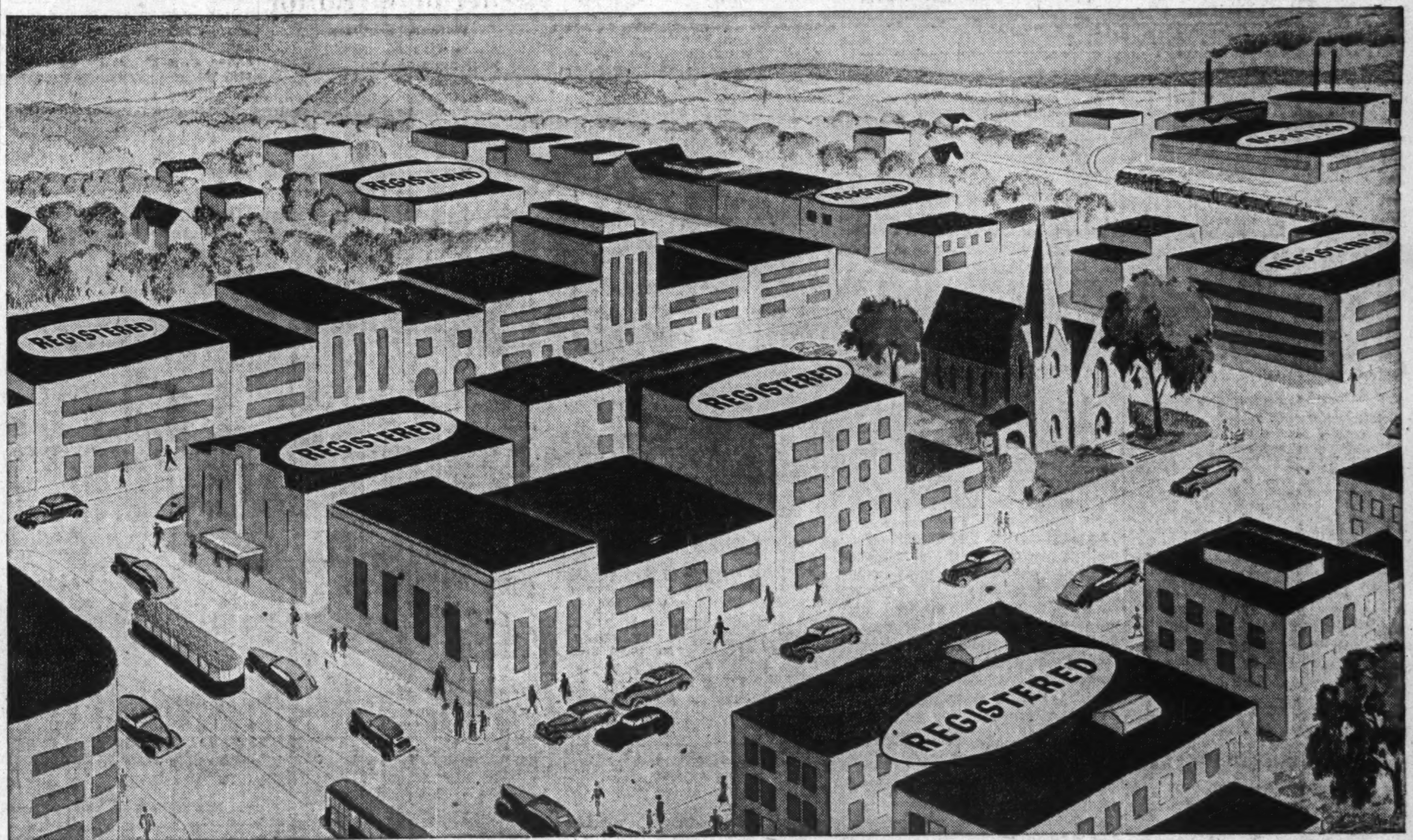
To reach the biggest Canadian Market . . . advertise in

The **STAR WEEKLY**

PUBLISHED AT 80 KING ST. W., TORONTO, CANADA

Montreal Advertising Office: University Tower

U. S. Representatives: Chas. H. Eddy Co., Inc., New York, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta



YOUR ROOF, TOO, MAY BE REGISTERED

ONLY a bird's-eye view of a town reveals the thousands of square feet of roofs and the important part they play in maintaining the community's health, comfort and protection. But even a view of the roof does not reveal that a certain number of them bear a special pedigree. They are the Murray Registered Roofs of Built-Up Pitch and Gravel, pedigreed because they are made of Murray materials — laid under Murray supervision — backed by the resources and the reputation of one of Canada's outstanding companies. When considering roofing, investigate the bonus of protection you get with a Murray Registered Roof.

When you specify a Murray Roof, a qualified Murray inspector is on the job scrutinizing every pound of material used, seeing that construction specifications are followed to the letter, approving the final result, and placing a report and a roof plan in the permanent Murray file for reference in follow-up inspection service. When considering roofing or re-roofing, investigate the advantages of having your name on the register of users of Murray Built-Up Pitch and Gravel Roofs.

B.U.R.-20-3578

MURRAY *Registered* ROOFS OF BUILT-UP PITCH & GRAVEL

Alexander MURRAY *& Company Limited* — Montreal — Toronto — Halifax — Saint John — Winnipeg — Vancouver — Affiliated with Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Limited (Canada's Largest Manufacturer of Pitch and Creosote) — and Canada Creosoting Company Limited.

41-5

Investment Trends

Canadian Stocks Rise on Their Own

Massey-Harris Plan Appears to Have Good Prospect of Adoption With Preferred Shareholders Appeased

Canadian stock markets have continued to creep upward. The move has not been strong enough to bring with it much speculative excitement but a steady procession of stocks has reached new highs for the year.

This time there has been not the slightest sign of leadership from the United States. Markets in New York have sagged and comment on the outlook emphasizes that no real evidence has yet been shown that lower prices will not be seen.

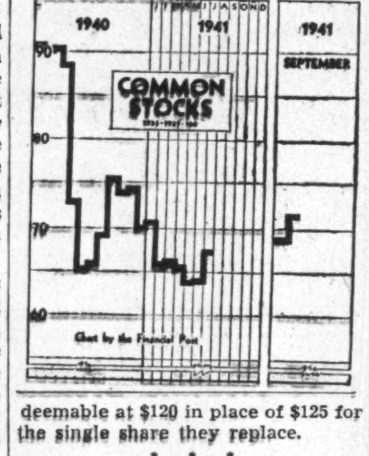
Working in the background, and in support of stock prices, however, are the strong factors of inflation, well maintained earnings and dividends and relatively high yields. Always in the investor's mind is the war, from which source surprises and shocks seem something that can be expected.

London Stock Exchange prices continue to hit new highs. Industrial stocks there are now about two points above their prewar level and only about three points below the wartime high of Feb. 28, 1940. British investors have shaken off fear of the outcome of the war as a major stock market factor.

* * *

The Massey-Harris Plan

There appears strong likelihood that the plan of recapitalization which Massey-Harris directors are presenting to shareholders will get the required number of votes for adoption. Details of the plan are shown elsewhere in The Post. The whole plan has been ironed out with the preferred shareholder groups that expressed dissatisfaction with previous efforts.



Here are a few of the arguments presented by those who have studied the project carefully. Preferred shareholders are warned not to take the apparent reduction in par value of their new preferred shares too seriously. If you can accept that the new common shares will be worth twice what the present common is selling for (common shareholders get one for two), then preferred shareholders would get $80 principal amount of new preferred and the equivalent of about $18 in new common, or a total of around $98 for each present share. Income from the preferred shares in each case would be the same, the higher rate on the new stock compensating for the lower par value. Moreover, it is said that the fact that preferred shareholders are taking some reduction in capital was important in influencing the income tax department in passing the plan and allowing the distribution of new common shares to be tax free. There is also the fact that the four new preferred shares would be redeemable at $120 in place of $125 for the single share they replace.

* * *

Conversion Privilege

Holders of the new preferred will be able to convert their four new preferred shares into eight shares of common. Adding to this the three common shares they get as part of the deal gives a total of 11 common shares for each present preferred share, whereas the present stock is only convertible on a share for share basis, a privilege which did not prove at all attractive. Altogether, preferred shareholders would get almost half of the common to be issued under the deal, which, with the privilege of electing one-quarter of the directors, gives them practical control of the company.

There is a provision that for the next five years directors must pay at least 75% of net earnings in dividends. Those close to the picture feel that there is little prospect that earnings during this period will not cover full dividend requirements. They argue that this means at the worst preferred shareholders will not have more than $2.50 held back over this period.

Permission to pay dividends in debentures until 1946 is not regarded as anything to be feared. It is said to be a compromise between the natural desire of management to have ample working capital and the reluctance of directors to add to funded debt. Between these two, it is thought that the need to issue debentures to pay dividends will have to be very real before advantage is taken of this privilege. In any case serial maturities for the company's existing debt are $500,000 for this year and next and $600,000 for the next three years while total preferred dividends will require just over $600,000. Thus payment of all dividends in debentures would not mean a net increase in debt.

* * *

Position of Common

Common shareholders give up half their equity for the privilege of getting rid of arrears. The present value of their stock is about $2.2 millions while the amount of arrears being settled is three times that. If common shareholder wants to maintain his proportionate share of the equity he would have to double his present holdings at a cost of around $3 a share. This is an option which the individual shareholders might exercise but which obviously would not be open to all of them because there is not enough stock to go around even if preferred shareholders were to dispose of all they may get under the scheme.

Or a common shareholder might buy about a third as many present preferred shares as he now holds of common and not only maintain his equity but get perhaps 6% on his additional investment.

Perhaps the greatest advantage accruing to the common shareholder is that this scheme, or some other, gives him some prospect for a return on his own investment, something which this generation would be unlikely to see unless some reorganization is completed.

As measured by stock market prices, common shareholders were slightly disappointed by the scheme, perhaps a natural reaction to a plan which preferred shareholders would favor.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

Capable Business Woman Seeks Wider Opportunity

SECRETARY and executive assistant with thorough training and both legal and industrial office experience. Reliable and capable assistant for executive seeking business intelligence and initiative. In present position six years. Now seeks wider opportunities for advancement. Will go anywhere. Write Box 136, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ontario.

COST CONSULTANT

COST SYSTEMS — Systems for cost and inventory control, production planning, scheduling and routing. Operation analysis. Analysis or investigation of any cost or production accounting problem. Supplying smaller industries, on consulting basis, with services found profitable by their larger competitors. L. W. Bennett, Cost Consultant, 37 Grand Ave., London, Ontario. Consultations—Installations—Supervision.

The ADMIRAL BEATTY
Modern. Fireproof. Well-appointed. Garage adjacent. 250 rooms from $2 single, $3 double. Cafeteria.
E. B. SWEENEY, Mgr.
SAINT JOHN
NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS
CARRY MONEY SAFELY
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

ACCOUNTANCY
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS
The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course. 40 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 3 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. Allied subjects include: Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.
Write for Catalogue. Shaw Schools, Dept. BC-79
Bay and Charles Sts., Toronto, Ont.

'DOMINION' Envelopes
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DOMINION ENVELOPE CO. LTD
TORONTO
PHONE EL.7271
BRANCHES
WINNIPEG

Massey-Harris Has Proposal For Arrears

Would Give New Shares and Write Down Present Common

Massey-Harris Co. has announced a recapitalization plan which has the approval of its directors and which is being presented to shareholders at meetings to be held Nov. 26 for preferred shareholders and Nov. 27 for common shareholders.

The plan aims at eliminating the balance sheet deficit which amounted to $21.3 millions at Nov. 30 last, settling preferred arrears and writing down capital by a corresponding amount.

Holders of present 5% preferred of $100 par value would get for each share now held, plus accumulated dividends amounting to $50 a share at Nov. 30, 1940:

1. Four new 6¼% preferred shares of $20 par each.

2. Three new no par common shares.

Holders of existing common shares would get one new share for each two shares now held.

Giving effect to the proposed changes, the company's capital stock would compare with present set-up as follows:

Present Capitalization		
5% pref., $100 par (120,899 shs.)		$12,089,900
Common, no par value	shs.	739,622
Proposed Capitalization		
6¼% pref., $20 par (483,596 shs.)		$9,671,920
Common, n.p.v.	shs.	732,508

This distribution would give present preference shareholders 362,697 new common shares and 369,811 shares to present common shareholders.

The company would be given the option of paying dividends on the new preferred, up to Nov. 30, 1946, either in cash or in debentures or in a combination of the two. An initial dividend of 31¼ cents would be declared payable Dec. 15, 1941, for the period from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 this year. After Dec. 1, 1946, preferred dividends become fully cumulative and payable in cash at 6¼%, or $1.25 a share.

An issue of 5%, 20-year debentures would be authorized up to a maximum of $3,173,599 and due Dec. 14, 1961, which could be used to pay dividends during the period to Dec. 1, 1946. Interest payments on the proposed debentures would be subject to the provision that so long as any of the company's present first mortgage bonds are outstanding, payments may be made only out of earnings accruing after Nov. 30, 1938.

The proposed 5% debentures would be redeemable at 103 and convertible into common at the rate of six shares for each $100 of debentures.

Must Pay 75% Earnings

Until Dec. 1, 1946, the new preference would bear dividends at a maximum rate of 6¼% if earnings available for any year were at least equivalent to the amount necessary to pay this rate. At least 75% of available earnings must be distributed.

If earnings in any year were not sufficient to pay the full 6¼% rate, then they are to become cumulative at a rate the nearest ¼ of 1% below the amount which available earnings would have met, but in any case at not less than 3¾%.

Conversion and Voting

Holders of the proposed preference shares would have the right to elect one quarter of the number of directors of the company but would not have the right to vote on other matters except such items as issue of other shares. They would be redeemable at not more than $30 a share either on the open market, by tender or by call on 60 days' notice. On involuntary liquidation the preference would be entitled to amount paid up on each share, plus accrued dividends.

New preference shares would be convertible into common on the basis of two common for each preference share so long as 322,399 preference shares were outstanding; at 1½ common shares for each preference so long as less than 322,399 shares and more than 161,200 preference were outstanding; and on a share for share basis for any balance.

A balance sheet as at Nov. 30 last, giving effect to the proposals, shows preference share capital written down from $12.1 millions to $9.7 millions. Common share capital would be written down from $26.8 millions to $4.8 millions. A reserve of $753,536 would be set up to reduce investment in H. V. McKay Massey-Harris Proprietary to $1,976,664, being the amount necessary to reduce the investment to the current rate of $3.32 to the £ Australian. Another reserve of $207,000 would be set up for tax on transfer of profits from South America. A surplus of $2.2 millions would be shown but this would not be available for distribution as dividends so long as any of the company's first mortgage bonds remained outstanding.

Investment Notes

Hayes Steel Products—This company may report earnings on its common shares, after taxes, as high as $3 a share, according to Plaxton Cherry & Co., Toronto. This would compare with $1.04 for the seven months ending July 31, 1940, and $1.69 a share for 1939.

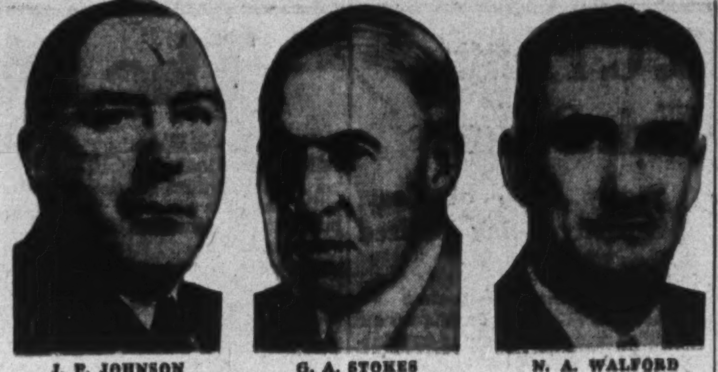
* * *

International Nickel — Comment by The Trader in Barron's this week points out that this international issue has appreciated some six points since May, or roughly 25%, as against gain for the averages as a whole at the July 28 peak of 12% in New York. The point is that International Nickel has far outstripped the performances of the New York stock market averages. The Trader's conclusion of the reason points to two arguments. The first is that "the stock, which before Sept., 1939, was rated the ideal peacetime or wartime investment medium has been unduly depressed, especially in view of the fact that its properties were in Canada. Another theory is that International Nickel best mirrors the financial appraisal of the progress of the war and that, therefore, its strength is the result of the surprising Russian resistance and the generally improved British outlook."

National Pole Redeems 6% Notes at 100

National Pole & Treating Co., a subsidiary of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., redeemed its 6% five year gold notes, due Dec. 1, 1941, on Sept. 15 at 100 plus accrued interest. Redemption of these notes has been made possible through a bank loan by National Pole & Treating Co., secured by a collateral mortgage on the property. The parent company is in no way involved in this transaction.

At March 31, 1941, there were $939,170 principal amount of these notes outstanding which, it is understood, represented a par value of 90 cents on the dollar.



J. F. JOHNSON G. A. STOKES N. A. WALFORD

Important Staff Changes Announced by C. N. R.

Important staff changes of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways, are announced this week. They resulted from the promotion of J. F. Pringle, former general superintendent of the Southern Ontario District, to be system chief of transportation, with headquarters in Montreal.

Credit Can. National Railways

J. F. PRINGLE

J. I. Johnson, formerly superintendent of the Northern Ontario District, and a widely-known railway officer both in western and eastern Canada, has been transferred to Toronto, as general superintendent of the southern Ontario District, to succeed J. F. Pringle.

George A. Stokes, formerly superintendent of the London Division, and one of the best-known Canadian National operating officials throughout the Central Region, has been promoted to be general superintendent of the Northern Ontario District, with headquarters in North Bay.

Norman A. Walford, previously superintendent of the Stratford Division, has been appointed superintendent of the London Division

Mr. Johnson was born at Fingwick, Que., and in 1915 commenced his railway career as an agent, at Grant, Ont. Later he became chief dispatcher, and in 1917 was moved to Cochrane, as general superintendent's assistant. In 1918 he was moved to Winnipeg, as inspector of trains, and two years later was made assistant superintendent at Melfort, and Prince Albert, Sask. Subsequently he was promoted to be superintendent and in that capacity served at Saskatoon, Dauphin and Calgary, until appointed, in 1936, as general superintendent, Northern Ontario District, with headquarters in North Bay.

Market Opinions

Moves on New York stock markets have given students of investment matters in that country little to work on recently. Most opinion continues cautious.

Business Week, N. Y.—With inflation talk already rampant, members of the financial community were not surprised to read Secretary Morgenthau's statement that "inflation is a distant threat no longer." This simply bore out the conclusion most analysts had drawn from the persistent strength in commodity prices.

Fear of higher taxes, rising wages and increasing costs of raw materials is overbalancing the normally stimulating effect of inflation talk on equity prices. Yet strongbox investors continue to accumulate selected equity shares.

* * *

Barron's, N. Y. (The Trader)—With informed interests on the sidelines, investment trusts sellers on balance throughout the summer, and with the English unable to buy, small wonder is it that the stock market meanders its sluggish way. It is the conventional record of wartime markets. Some day, of course, earning power and yields will tell. The combination is bound to overcome the defeatism of capital which has always, in the long run, to adjust itself to the factor of circumstances. For the short term, however, the stock market is still on the defensive until proper leadership and activity make their appearance.

* * *

Brookmire Counselor, N. Y.—The uptrend in corporation earnings remains a strongly supporting factor in the stock market. The increased tax rates soon due to be passed will tend to moderate, rather than reverse, this trend. Uncertainties regarding the tide of battle abroad and our own degree of involvement require some hedge; and clients should withhold the small amount of cash now existing in their funds; but the bulk of clients' holdings in high-calibre stocks should be kept intact.

* * *

Financial World, N. Y.—Dividend increases quite naturally have not kept pace with the rise in corporate earnings, nor are they likely to do so. Nevertheless, the trend is upward, providing a major advantage to the ownership of equities as compared with fixed-income bearing issues. Regardless of whatever minor price changes may be witnessed in coming weeks, as a longer term policy the investor will be on sound ground in retaining his liberal yielding common stocks of good grade, and in following a policy of not keeping any large amount of cash idle.

* * *

Investors' Chronicle, London (Aug. 30)—On the eve of the beginning of the third year of war markets as a whole are in a thoroughly sound position. As suggested last week, set-backs are unlikely to proceed very far because moderate offerings are readily absorbed and stock is likely to remain in short supply owing to the system of cash dealings.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

(Base 1935-39=100)

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 7	Bldg. matel. 15	Power and traction 13	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
1929-40:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.8	219.5	168.8	123.2	168.1	303.1	297.5	160.9	229.3	180.5
Low	68.5	40.8	63.6	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	68.2	84.6	68.4	64.0
1941: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	77.5	74.1	72.3	51.6	110.6	86.3	104.3	84.0	75.4	94.7	77.3	71.3
Feb.	73.9	63.8	69.5	48.7	105.0	90.1	96.6	77.3	68.8	90.9	71.3	66.5
Mar.	73.6	65.4	69.5	49.5	103.1	87.9	93.7	78.5	67.0	89.9	70.7	66.8
Apr.	73.2	63.0	68.6	49.4	101.3	88.6	88.1	77.8	62.2	89.7	68.2	65.8
May	71.6	59.7	63.4	51.2	97.4	88.6	82.6	74.4	60.3	88.8	65.8	63.9
June	72.0	56.5	67.5	46.0	101.1	90.1	87.3	74.9	62.0	89.0	67.1	64.0
July	76.3	66.1	67.5	48.4	105.7	90.5	94.3	77.6	65.3	89.7	70.6	67.5
Weekly Figures:												
Aug. 7	77.2	70.4	71.8	49.8	107.9	91.4	95.5	80.0	64.6	89.6	71.5	68.1
Aug. 14	76.3	67.5	71.8	48.7	105.3	91.3	94.0	79.0	64.4	89.8	71.2	67.5
Aug. 21	77.2	68.6	74.5	49.0	105.6	92.2	94.9	79.8	63.7	89.6	70.8	67.7
Aug. 28	76.5	74.2	73.0	48.8	106.2	92.4	98.3	80.4	64.9	88.7	71.4	68.0
Sept. 4	78.4	78.1	72.8	49.0	107.1	92.6	101.2	81.5	67.3	90.2	73.9	69.2
Sept. 11	80.0	78.1	73.0	50.8	109.6	94.0	102.6	82.5	68.3	91.1	74.6	71.3

*High and low for year from 1929 to 1940 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 *B.M.	15 W.O.
Sept. 16	99.30	101.78	74.69	20.21
Sept. 15	99.06	102.06	74.44	20.20
Sept. 13	98.67	102.28	74.53	20.27
Sept. 12	98.46	102.51	74.87	20.59
Sept. 11	97.38	102.15	74.52	20.31
Sept. 10	97.06	101.62	73.63	20.23
Month ago	93.16	100.24	68.68	19.43
Year ago	103.28	95.99	66.89	32.07
High 1941	103.48	109.76	75.30	21.62
Low 1941	85.87	95.68	59.30	16.78

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cbd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Sept. 16	47.8	65.6	59.7	85.71	72.52
Sept. 15	47.1	65.5	59.4	87.04	72.45
Sept. 13	46.8	65.3	59.1	86.46	72.12
Sept. 12	46.7	65.2	59.0	87.70	72.30
Sept. 11	46.9	64.9	58.9	84.34	72.19
Sept. 10	46.2	64.3	58.6	84.30	71.84
Month ago	44.7	60.3	55.0	74.14	71.50
Year ago	56.7	68.7	64.7	89.51	78.31
High 1941	54.3	66.4	62.3	87.70	78.99
Low 1941	42.1	52.3	49.3	58.96	67.38

Plan your FUTURE SECURITY Now!

ASSURE your future financial independence by using a systematic saving plan that has stood the test of nearly half a century of uninterrupted and successful service. This plan, operated under rigid statutory control, is now helping thousands of Canadian men and women with a definite program for a secure financial future.

And in helping yourself under this plan you also help protect your country. Monies paid by contract holders are invested in Canadian bonds and other securities to promote the strength of Canada's war effort. Write our nearest branch today for full information on how this plan can be adapted to your needs.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE OF CANADA LIMITED
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices at:
St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Calgary, Alta.

Commodities

Price Indices Mostly Higher

Heavier Demand Seen For Cotton to Replace Other Fibres

Conviction that President Roosevelt's address to the world on Sept. 11 brought the United States nearer war had a generally strengthening effect on the commodity markets. Although it is admitted that, in such an event, price curbs would be materially strengthened, such considerations were lost sight of for the time being. The result was that price indices with one exception were higher while Dow Jones future index rose almost 2%.

Advance in cotton was based on a smaller total supply for the 1941-42 season and increasing demand. In some quarters the tight situation in silk and some other textile fibres such as jute, hemp and flax was seen as likely to result in cotton being used as a substitute in greater proportion as the season advances.

Cattle and hog prices were easier, the decline being regarded as temporary and due to heavier supplies for the time being. There appeared to be no change in the basic situation.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.75	$9.85	$9.00
Hogs	14.65	14.75	12.50
Copper, lb.	.12	.12	.11½
Cotton, lb.	.1859	.1801	.0982
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0360	.0360	.0270
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.72⅝	.72¼	.73⅛
Coffee, lb.	.09⅝	.09⅝	.05⅛
Hides	.15	.15	.12
Weekly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)	92.1	91.9	82.9
Do., Wood, Gundy	74.5	74.5	65.6
U. S. Labor	91.0	90.6	77.9
Dow Jones (future)	83.39	81.97	51.16
Fishers	98.4	97.9	81.8
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Aug.)*	113.7	111.8	105.9
W'sale (July)	91.1	90.0	82.6
U. S. (June)	87.1	84.9	77.5
Gt. Brit. (July)	153.2	152.4	139.7

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. *Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

Ontario Hydro Load Up Again

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission reports another gain in both primary and combined primary and secondary power demand in August.

Primary power in the largest consuming area, the Niagara System, showed a gain of 15.6% in peak load over the corresponding month a year ago. This reflects the continuing acceleration of the industrial war output of the province.

Other districts to show large gains were eastern Ontario, with 18.6%, Georgian Bay with 19.6% and northern Ontario properties with one of 14.9%. Continued reduction in amount of power available for sale as secondary power is shown by the fact that only northern Ontario shows a greater gain in the combined peak load than in the primary.

Maximum 20-Min. Peak H.P.

System:	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	Incr. %
Primary Loads:			
Niagara	1,302,681	1,126,408	+15.6
Eastern Ont.	168,056	141,732	+18.6
Georgian Bay	47,468	39,697	+19.6
Thunder Bay	100,201	94,169	+6.4
Northern Ont.	223,898	193,962	+14.9
Total	1,841,299	1,595,968	+15.4
Primary and Secondary Loads:			
Niagara	1,463,137	1,390,617	+5.2
Eastern Ont.	168,525	142,184	+18.5
Georgian Bay	47,468	40,099	+18.4
Thunder Bay	100,201	94,169	+6.4
Northern Ont.	265,788	220,101	+20.8
Total	2,045,119	1,887,180	+8.4

The Driving Force on Canada's Pacific Coast

Power is the driving force of industry.

British Columbia Power Corporation, through its subsidiaries, supplies all the electric power and gas consumed in the most important municipalities in British Columbia, including Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver and Burnaby, as well as the fertile area of the Fraser Valley near Vancouver.

Earnings of the Corporation in 1940, after depreciation, amounted to 4.09 times its bond interest requirements.

British Columbia Power Corporation
4¾% First Refunding and Collateral Trust Bonds
Due March 1st, 1960
Price: 101.50 and interest, yielding 4.13%

Further information furnished upon request.

86 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Consolidated Sand Pays $2 on Preferred

Consolidated Sand & Gravel, Ltd., subsidiary of Standard Paving & Materials, has declared a dividend of $2 a share on its 7% preferred stock payable Oct. 15 to shareholders of record Oct. 5. After giving effect to this payment arrears will amount to $42.25 a share.

Standard Paving Leaves Arrears Unchanged

A dividend of 31¼ cents a share has been declared on the preferred stock of Standard Paving & Materials Ltd., payable Oct. 15 to shareholders of record Oct. 5. After giving effect to this payment, arrears will remain unchanged at 62½ cents a share.

Seagrams Purchases Preferred Shares

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. has advised the Montreal Stock Exchange that during August the company purchased for sinking fund 900 shares of 5% preferred stock. Preferred outstanding at August 30 totalled 157,070 shares.

Foreign Exchange

During the week Sept. 9 to Sept. 15 there was no change in the quotation on the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and $4.47 selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, Sept. 15

Australia	3.58	S. Africa	4.47
India	.3353	Hong Kong	.2[illegible]
N. Zealand	3.61		

The EXCELSIOR LIFE
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
Branch Offices From Coast to Coast

STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Our letter
"Extraordinary changes are taking place"
sent on request.
Suite 601
Canada Permanent Bldg.
320 Bay St.

In the Supreme Court of Ontario

BETWEEN:
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff,
— and —
ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED, JOSEPH P. RIPLEY, STANTON GRIFFIS, MILTON C. CROSS, W. H. SOMERVILLE, EDWARD E. REID, ANDREW FLEMING, and W. A. ARBUCKLE, Defendants.

TO THE HOLDERS of the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, issued under Indenture and Mortgage dated as of June 1, 1928, in favour of Montreal Trust Company, Canadian Trustee, and The National City Bank of New York, Authenticating Trustee.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Supreme Court of Ontario dated the 7th day of June, 1941, in an action wherein Montreal Trust Company is Plaintiff and Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited and others are Defendants, it was ordered that the Receiver and Manager of the property, assets and undertaking of Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited do pay to Montreal Trust Company the sum of $6,274,710, in Canadian funds, and that Montreal Trust Company do distribute the same among the holders of the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited pro rata on account of all principal moneys due on the said Bonds on presentation of the said Bonds and coupons as hereinafter mentioned for stamping, as provided in the said Order.

THEREFORE TAKE NOTICE that the Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario has fixed the 15th day of October, 1941, as the date as of which the said moneys are to be credited on the said Bonds.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that each Bondholder (including a holder of registered Bonds to become entitled to his distributive share of the said moneys (being at the rate of $130. in Canadian funds for each $1,000. principal amount of Bonds held) is required to present his Bond or Bonds on or after the said 15th day of October, 1941, with all interest coupons, including the interest coupon due the 1st day of June, 1932, and subsequent thereto, to Montreal Trust Company at any of its offices at 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Quebec, or 61 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, or 6 Lothbury, London, E.C. 2, England, or at the office of its agent, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. The Bonds and coupons so presented will be duly stamped in respect of the said payment pursuant to the said Order and thereafter returned. The said Bonds and coupons should be accompanied by instructions as to the name and address of the person to whom the cheque in payment is to be issued.

Holders of Bonds with one or more of the said coupons missing should communicate with Montreal Trust Company or City Bank Farmers Trust Company above mentioned, stating the numbers of their Bonds and particulars of the coupons which are missing therefrom.

In cases prescribed by the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) and/or the instructions thereunder, Bondholders will have to complete and present with their Bonds a declaration in the form ("Form G") prescribed by the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property before payment of their distributive shares can be made. The form of declaration will be available at the said offices of Montreal Trust Company and City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

From and after the aforesaid 15th day of October, 1941, interest will accrue only on the amount owing on the Bonds after deducting the amount to be credited thereon, and all Bondholders should therefore present their Bonds promptly on or after that date.

For further particulars apply to Montreal Trust Company or City Bank Farmers Trust Company above mentioned.

DATED the 8th day of September, 1941.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Montreal Refrig.	*6%	1947	Dec. 1	par
Wood, A. & J. ..	*6%	1944	Oct. 1	103
Nat. Pole & Tr. .	6%	1941	Sept. 15	par
H. Walker-G. deb.	4½%	1945	Dec. 9	102

*All outstanding balance. Company will purchase bonds prior to the redemption date at 102, including accrued interest.
*Drawn by lot: $28.500.

Bond Tenders

Sept. 27, Sch. Comm. of Val-Morin, P.Q. —$14,000, 4%, redeemable Sept. 1, 1942-61.

Bondholders' Protective Committee

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS SERIES A, 5%, DUE 1953.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for First Mortgage Gold Bonds Series A, 5%, due 1953, of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, issued under deposit agreement dated as of June 10, 1932, as amended.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment authorized by the Supreme Court of Ontario at the rate of $130.00 in Canadian funds for each $1,000.00 principal amount of the aforesaid First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, is, by direction of the Master of the said Court, to be credited on the bonds as of the 15th day of October, 1941, and that the payment to which this Committee will be entitled in respect of bonds deposited under the Deposit Agreement will be disbursed under its direction by Montreal Trust Company as and when received to and among the registered holders of record on the said 15th day of October, 1941, of the relative Certificates of Deposit issued in respect of such bonds, subject to the provisions of the Canadian Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) and/or the instructions of the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property thereunder.

Presentation of the Certificates of Deposit will not be required.

In those cases where one or more coupons are missing from deposited bonds, special arrangements will be necessary as to which the holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds will be advised in due course.

Where required by the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) and/or the instructions thereunder, holders of Certificates of Deposit will have to complete and deliver to Montreal Trust Company a declaration in the form ("Form G") prescribed by the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property before payment of their respective distributive shares can be made. The form of declaration will be supplied by Montreal Trust Company in those cases where it is required.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, under and pursuant, to the provisions in that respect contained in the aforesaid Deposit Agreement, the transfer books kept by the Depositaries under the said Deposit Agreement for the Certificates of Deposit issued thereunder will be closed from the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1941, until the opening of business on the 16th day of October, 1941.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit who are not the registered holders thereof should forthwith take action to have the Certificates of Deposit held by them transferred on the said transfer books into their own names if they desire to participate in the aforesaid distribution. The Secretary should be advised of any change of address.

DATED AT TORONTO, Canada, this 12th day of September, 1941.

Bondholders' Protective Committee,
H. J. SYMINGTON, K.C.
Chairman.

ALLAN R. GRAYDON, K.C., Secretary, 2400 The Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada.

DEPOSITARIES:

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada.
61 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, 22 William Street, New York, N.Y.

Bond Markets

U. S. Bond Weakness Watched Closely Here

Reserve Requirement Step-up Has No Parallel in Canada But Last Increase in 1937 Had Drastic Effect

Last week, the Dow-Jones index of 40 bonds swung out of a trading range it had held since May, dropping through the bottom of the range which had been established at 90.51 to 92.05. While there is no fully developed chart theory applicable to the bond markets, the breaking of the trend on the downward side can hardly be regarded as a favorable signal. The decline has since brought the index below the 90 mark.

Selling has affected nearly every class of bond on the New York market, with U. S. Governments particularly weak. Rumors of an increase in the reserve requirements of U. S. banks are credited with starting the slide.

But regardless of the explanations, Canadian traders viewed the development with some apprehension. Reserve requirements were last stepped up in 1937, brought the same weakness in the New York Market, and were undoubtedly a factor in the 1937 market crash.

Domestic Problem

Reserve problems of the U. S. banking system are a strictly domestic matter and there is no inherent reason why step-up in requirements, within the limits of present excess reserves, should cause any prolonged dislocation of the U. S. bond market, let alone that of Canada. When reserves have to be stepped up, many banks simply allocate some of their excess Federal Reserve deposits, but there is bound to be some selling of securities on the part of banks which have smaller reserves. Eventually, many of the bonds sold end up in the portfolios of the stronger institutions, in effect it is simply a shuffle of existing assets.

While the shift is going on, there is a certain amount of forced selling, of which potential buyers naturally try to take advantage, but any major decline would almost certainly bring support from the Federal Reserve System. With nearly $5 billions of excess reserves, the banking system as a whole would not have to unload bonds. But commercial loans have risen $2 billions in the U. S. since the outbreak of war, excess reserves are down $2 billions since last December, and it is certain that some banks have expanded considerably more than others because of local conditions. The impact of increased requirements may be of major importance to some of these banks.

* * *

No Direct Effect

Market discounting of reserve requirement rumors would be less disturbing if the rumors were new. Actually, they have cropped up from time to time since late last year. And the effect of the rumors is not confined to the Government issues which would be principally affected, but is carried through to second grade rail and other corporation issues which would not be widely held by the banks. Moreover, the drop in the Dow-Jones bond index follows a long period in which prices were unable to get through earlier highs.

Because the situation is a domestic one, because there is less direct connection between U.S. and Canadian security values than ever before, and because Canada has a banking system more flexible and speedy in dealing with reserve questions, and as a result has no excess reserves problem, there seems to be little reason for adopting a gloomy attitude toward Canadian bond trends.

At the same time, the unfavorable market action in the U. S. is reason enough for watching both markets a little more closely. There may be other factors underlying the situation which will be more applicable to Canadian conditions than the reserve requirements.

Insurance Business In Good Condition

"The effect of war and war conditions upon the business of insurance and the financial condition of the insurance companies gives no cause for concern. The ordinary business of such companies has continued on the whole without serious interruption and with little, if any, reduction in volume. In the other than life insurance business the tendency is, as in the last war, for an increase in volume and in premium. On the whole, the insurance business in Canada reflects a healthy situation."

This was the encouraging statement of Hartley D. McNairn, superintendent of insurance for Ontario, in his presidential address at the convention of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada at Toronto this week.

Acts as Clearing Ground

Representatives of life, fire and casualty companies from all parts of Canada were gathered at the convention which provides a clearing ground each year where government and company officials may exchange ideas on legislation regulation, etc.

The convention this year is smaller than in prewar years. Last year it was cancelled altogether on account of the war, the superintendents meeting in executive session only at Winnipeg.

Reports of standing committees on the various classes of insurance, licensing of agents, etc., were presented and discussed. After hearing views of all interested parties the superintendents in private conference will adopt resolutions as to proposed changes in insurance laws.

10% Tax Criticized

At the opening session Hon. Gordon Conant, attorney-general of Ontario, repeated the protest he made last spring against the 10% Dominion tax on insurance companies not licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance. This tax suggested in the Dominion budget in April was passed as part of the amendments to the War Revenue Act. It imposes a tax of 10% on all premiums paid British and foreign insurance companies not registered by the Dominion, irrespective of whether they are licensed by the provinces or not.

The attorney-generals of Ontario and New Brunswick, opposed the tax as an encroachment on provincial legislation. As a result the Dominion agreed to suspend proclaiming this section of the Act until the Supreme Court of Canada has pronounced on its validity.

Bond Sales

Treasury Bills

Sale of the latest issue of Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills again brought a new high price and new low yield basis for this class of security since the outbreak of war. Average price of the $40 millions issue was 99.86418, a cost basis of 0.546%, against the previous, mid-August price of 99.863 and yield of 0.551%. The new issue is dated Sept. 12, to mature Dec. 12, 1941.

* * *

Sydney, Nova Scotia

Sale of $10,000, 4% serial debentures, maturing 1942 to 1951 inclusive is reported by the City of Sydney, to Dominion Securities Corp. at 100.70. For sewers and water extension, the city received seven tenders, as follows:

Firm	Bid %
Dominion Securities Corp.	100.70
F. J. Brennan & Co.	100.54
W. C. Pitfield & Co.	100.53
G. E. Leslie & Co.	100.52
Eastern Securities Co.	100.38
Cornell, MacGillivray Ltd.	100.07
Stanbury & Co.	99.71

* * *

East Nissouri Twp., Ont.

For public school construction, the Township of East Nissouri, near Woodstock, Ont., has sold $5,000 in 20-year installment debentures to Wood Gundy & Co. at a price of 103.30. Debentures are dated Aug. 5, 1941, mature annually, Aug. 5, 1942 to 1961.

* * *

Brantford, Ont.

To the Bank of Montreal, at par and accrued interest, the City of Brantford has sold $15,000 of 2½%, 5-year serial debentures. The funds will go toward purchase of additional buses for the city's transportation system, operated by Brantford's Public Utilities Commission.

Rail Earnings Higher In Week of Sept. 7

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reports gross traffic earnings of $4.3 millions in the week ended Sept. 7, an increase of $736,000, or 20.8% over the same week last year. Gross earnings in the year to Sept. 7 totalled $143.5 millions, a gain of $33.7 millions, or 30.7% over the corresponding period of 1940.

PRESIDENT

Charles Bauckham, newly appointed president and general manager of The Sterling Trusts Corp., succeeds W. H. Wardrope, K.C., of Hamilton, who has retired owing to indifferent health, after 21 years as president. Mr. Bauckham has been manager since 1918, and has been vice-president since 1928.

York Township Drops Pilot

Municipal Affairs Dept. Frees Toronto Suburb From Supervision

Tenth in the line of Ontario municipalities to be removed from supervision of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, Toronto's suburb of York Township left the fold last week. As in other cases, initiative was taken by the Department over the question of the dismissal of the township welfare officer. Out of default since Dec. 1, 1939, York would have been an early candidate for independence in any event.

A "dormitory suburb" with population last estimated at nearly 76,000 York Township has a large labor reservoir, relatively few industries; had its financial back broken by depression relief problems. Two years ago the township had over 3,000 individuals on relief, now has about 800, most of them classed as unemployable. Its share of relief costs in 1939 was approximately $300,000, will be this year well below the $100,000 budget.

End of the relief problem has cut the average tax rate of the township from 84.3 mills in 1940 to 76.9 mills in 1941, the mill rate for relief has been cut from 9 to 2.1 mills.

Since the reorganization of the Township's finances as of Dec. 1, 1939, the wartime windfalls of lower relief costs, collection of tax arrears and sales of tax lands have been plowed back into debt reduction. Debenture debt is now paid up to the end of 1944, bank loans have been reduced over $1 million. Course of debt reduction has been as follows:

Debt of York Township

	Sept. 15, 1941	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec. 1, 1939
	$	$	$
Debent. debt	11,312,197	11,734,525	13,692,252
High school.	885,489	942,024	973,989
Bank capital loan	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,103,702
	15,197,686	16,176,549	18,769,943
Less: Cash*	......	......	1,957,726
Net debt ...	15,197,686	16,176,549	16,812,217

*Cash on hand at time of refunding.

When the township was removed from supervision it was reported that a further $100,000 reduction would be made in debt this year. With its debenture interest dates April and Oct. 1, it is now too late for further calling in of debentures in addition to the $432,520 call last April. It is probable that York will make no further inroads on its debt until the end of the year, when it will be decided whether any surplus on hand will be applied against debenture debts or bank capital loans.

With Leaside, Etobicoke and North York already out from under supervision, removal of York Township leaves only the Townships of East York and Scarborough among Toronto's direct suburbs under the provincial supervision. No announcement has yet been made in respect of these two municipalities, but it is understood they will also soon be removed from supervision.

Consumers' Gas Sales Up 3%

Consumers' Gas sales for year ending Sept. 30, are expected to be around 3%. Gain for first 10 days of September was 7%.

Outlook for the coming winter is stated to be favorable. While costs show a continuing rising tendency, there is no actual or potential shortage expected in coal. Entire winter's requirements are brought in before the close of lake navigation, half directly to Toronto, half stored at a Lake Erie port. Receipts so far this year have been up to schedule and subsidiary raw materials are available as required.

Inter-State Royalty Assets $1.1 Million

Inter-State Royalty Corp. has advised the Montreal Curb Market that at July 31 investments in oil royalties had a book value of $1,093,740. Gross revenue from royalty income since acquisition amounted to $482,589 to June 30. Reserve for depletion totalled $132,035 to the same date. During June the company had gross royalty income of $3,491. Accumulated royalty income for the year to the end of June amounted to $21,051.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corpn., Limited

EXCHANGE OF BONDS

Holders of Bearer Bonds of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation Limited are reminded that the arrangement proposed at the meeting of June 25th, 1941, was approved, and that pursuant to the authorities granted Supplementary Letters Patent have issued, consolidating the shares of the Company on a one for ten basis.

Bonds may now be exchanged for the new shares on a basis of 20 new shares for each $100 par value of bonds up to November 12th, 1941.

Full information is available from

The Trusts & Guarantee Co. Limited
302 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONT.

EXPIRES NOVEMBER 12th, 1941

Labor Stops Auto Plants By St. Catharines Strike

Most serious development on the labor front in Canada during the week was the strike at **McKinnon Industries Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.,** called by the United Automobile workers of America in rejection of the recent award of the Board of Conciliation. The Board had unanimously recommended payment of the maximum wartime bonus in accord with order-in-council 7440. The employees through their union wanted a wage increase instead. Union officials were reported to to have admitted the strike was a protest against the order-in-council.

The strike meant virtual stoppage of production of parts for army motorized vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and munitions. Other industries affected were **General Motors at Oshawa** where production of military transport vehicles came to a standstill, the **Chrysler plant at Windsor and Canadian General Electric at Peterborough.**

Despite protection of the R.C.M.P. and the prohibition of mass picketing latest reports were that 90% of the company's employees were still out on strike.

Union workers at **Hayes Wheel Products Ltd. at Merritton, Ont.,** later voted unanimous support of the strikers at McKinnon Industries.

* * *

Campbell Soup Co. employees have now all returned to work. The company has granted an increase in wages of three cents an hour, with guarantees that:

Striking employees would be taken back without discrimination.

Employees would be given seniority rights in accordance with their qualifications.

The company, it is stated, does not object to employees forming a grievance committee and will negotiate with it. In event of any disagreement, an officer of the Ontario Department of Labor will be asked to assist in a settlement.

Meanwhile the plant had been operating at near capacity with the aid of tomato growers who had come to operate the plant to prevent their produce spoiling.

* * *

Stalemate between about 9,000 Cape Breton miners and **Dominion Coal Co.** continues, with the "outlaw" convention, representing the miners, reaffirming its adherence to the slow-down programme that has deprived Canada of 770,000 tons of coal in the past four months.

The company has pursued its procedure of eliminating miners subscribing to the slow-down convention despite the serious effect the discharge of keymen in the pits has had on production.

There are indications that the Cape Breton miners would review the situation following the failure of the Canadian Congress of Labor to support the slowdown. The Congress last week in annual session refused to concur in a motion of censure against the executive of the congress for having publicly opposed the slowdown.

* * *

A conciliation board has been established by the Dominion Department of Labor to investigate the dispute between the company and employees of **Ayers Ltd., Lachute, Que.** The workers are members of the United Textile Workers of Canada.

Chairman of the board is Mr. Justice L. Boyer, Westmount, Que. J. A. Mann has been nominated by the company to the board and Raoul Trepanier by employees.

About 490 employees of the company are asking increased wages and payment of a cost of living bonus.

* * *

Commission investigating wages and labor conditions in certain Quebec shipyards has commenced its enquiry at the plant of **Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal,** after a preliminary conference in Ottawa.

After visiting Vickers the commission will proceed to **Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co.** and **George T. Davie & Sons, Lauzon.**

* * *

A C.I.O. affiliate, the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was rebuffed by workers at the Kingston, Ont., plant of **Aluminum Co. of Canada** in its effort to represent them in negotiations with company.

The workers voted in favor of a workers' council rather than the Union. The Union had asked for authority to represent employees in negotiations with the management.

Workers were given the opportunity to select their representative by the company and the Dominion Labor Department.

Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWS

MAXIMUM DAYLIGHT FOR EVERY TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT & FACTORY

Valuable information on request

CANADIAN METAL WINDOW AND STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.
160 River Street, Toronto - 185 Van Horne Ave., Montreal

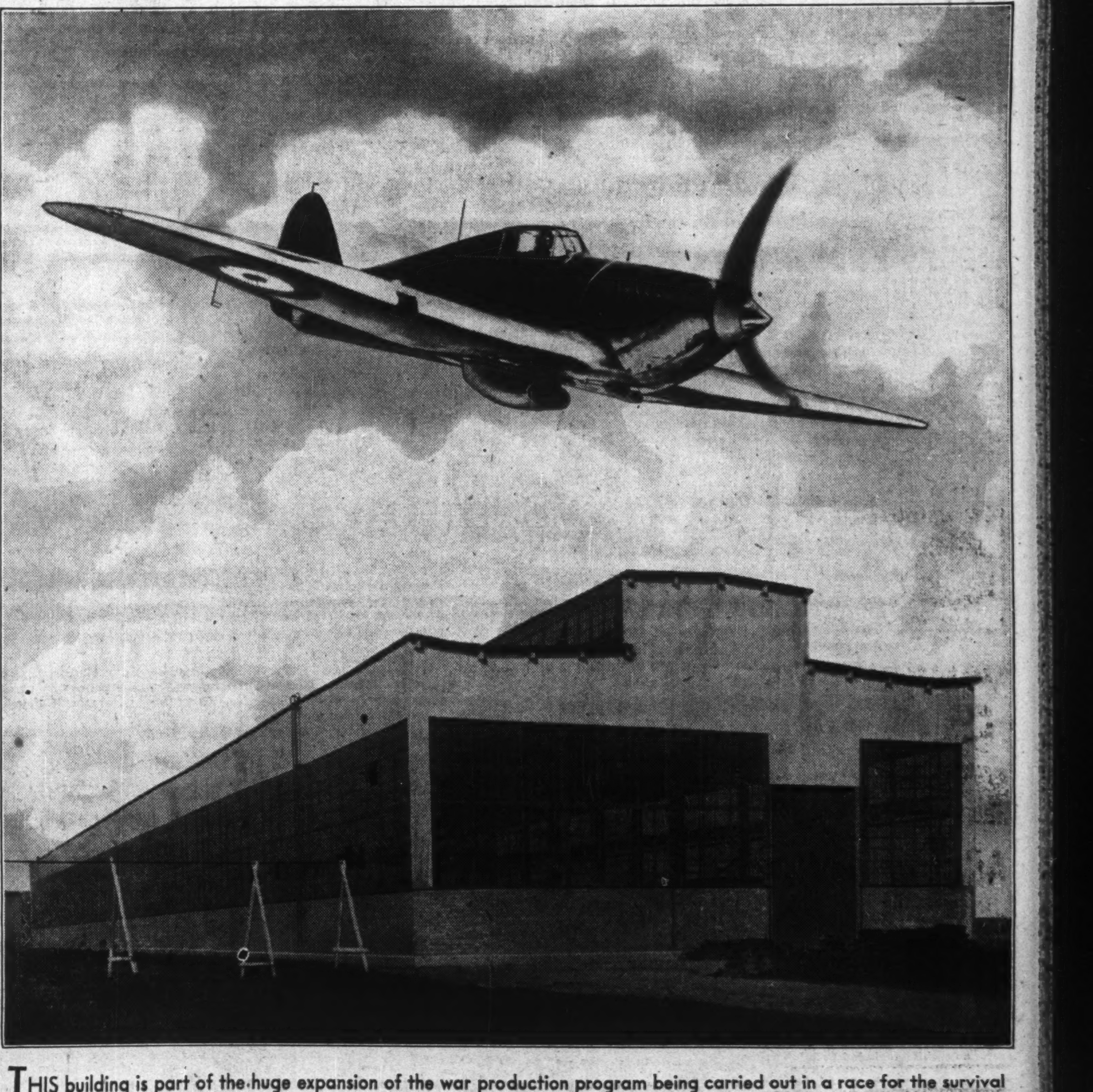
To Preferred Shareholders
of
Massey-Harris Company
Limited

The "Arrangement" shortly to be submitted by Massey-Harris Company to its preferred and common shareholders is, in our opinion, highly commendable. If adopted, it will fairly adjust the conflicting rights and claims of both classes of shareholders, and permit of the early resumption of preferred stock dividends.

We therefore recommend the "Arrangement" for favourable consideration, and shall be pleased to answer questions that you may wish to ask before attending the shareholders' meeting or sending in your proxy (if you are unable to attend the meeting).

Gairdner & Company
LIMITED

320 Bay Street, Toronto. ELgin 2301 — 360 St. James St. West, Montreal. MArquette 4194



THIS building is part of the huge expansion of the war production program being carried out in a race for the survival of Democracy against the forces of Tyranny. The Foundation Company completed this building with speed and efficiency equal to the emergency. Such speed, such efficiency, on call at a moment's notice, can be guaranteed only by a complete organization of men and equipment operating with the smooth certainty of many years of wide practical experience.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX

The Editorial Page . .

Provinces Fall in Line

In one of his western addresses, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, indicated his belief that all of the provinces would accept the Dominion's war time finance proposals. The country hopes this is to happen. If the war is to be financed, the provinces must co-operate by giving the Dominion an opportunity to increase taxes evenly throughout Canada without imposing an insufferable burden on any area.

If any provincial government were to hold out, the penalty would fall upon its own people. Such provinces would tax their people to obtain revenues instead of accepting annual payments from the Dominion. And in addition, as Mr. Ilsley makes clear, their people would have to pay increased Dominion taxes.

The provinces should, however, not merely take advantage of the Dominion's offer of cash payments in exchange for the surrender of certain taxes. They should seek to achieve every measure of economy in order that their citizens may be left in a position to meet their added war burdens.

New Skills For Young Men

In the years of peace, as well as in the battles that lie ahead, Canada will draw rich dividends from the Army's policy of training soldier-tradesmen.

Because there are not enough skilled workers to go around; because the army needs skilled mechanics, artificers, carpenters, etc.; because the Army does not desire to interfere with production in war plants, it is engaged in training its own tradesmen. The training scheme is set up to handle 7,000 men at one time, with an annual output of 20,000.

Soldiers to be turned into tradesmen spend two months at a Basic Training Centre, learning military fundamentals. They then go for three months to one of 99 technical schools throughout Canada. Finally, they polish off their skills at the Army Trades School, Hamilton, where 2,000 young men at one time spend from three to five months. A few soldiers go to other classes, but the Army Trades School is the main centre for instruction.

Subjects taught include woodworking, welding, motor mechanics, electricity, machine shop practice, etc.

Every one of these thousands of young men, when he returns to civilian life, will have increased his capital in the form of a skill with which he will be able to strengthen his position in the job market.

All Canadians must regret that we did not, in the days of unemployment, do much more to train youths in trades.

Industrial Democracy at Work

J. Stanley McLean, president of Canada Packers, has long preached democracy in industry. He argues that employees—as well as suppliers and customers—should be regarded as partners in a business.

It is instructive to note the manner in which Mr. McLean's company practices what its president preaches. The company recently issued a booklet to employees outlining their "rights and privileges," as members "of a large co-operative enterprise."

It shows that the company pays high wages, generally higher than those of competitors. In addition, the government's cost-of-living bonus plan has been adopted.

Vacations with pay are granted, running up to three weeks after 15 years of service (women) and 20 years of service (men).

There is a group insurance scheme and provision for free medical and nursing services. Sickness and funeral benefits are provided.

Employees are retired on pension at the expense of the company.

Over $3 millions has been disbursed to employees under a profit-sharing plan, or almost as much as has been paid out to shareholders in the same years.

Employees enlisting are granted cash allowances and surety of re-employment.

There are many other benefits. Employer-employee relations are maintained through a plant relations committee. The employees themselves elect their own director on the company's board.

These benefits and privileges have resulted from development of a long term programme, in the shaping of which both the company and its workers have had a part. But the first requisite was the company's success. "It is only in a prosperous business that wages can rise or privileges be extended," says the company's pamphlet.

The Financial Post's Platform For War

1. Strengthening cabinet leadership by drawing on Canada's best executive brainpower irrespective of political considerations.

2. An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.

3. Appointment of a non-political industrial executive with complete authority to organize and direct procurement of munitions and supply.

4. Pay-as-we-go policy to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort.

5. Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.

6. A national programme to deal with post-war employment and relief problems.

Winning the war has become the focus for all effort, national or personal, in Canada. It requires full mobilization of the nation's material and spiritual resources.

To the fullest degree this should be achieved by individual effort, freely made.

Strong national leadership will inspire service and sacrifice. In turn this will reduce the need for regimentation and compulsion.

Keeping the Home Fires Burning, Too

All national war charity drives have been postponed until next Spring. But this fall the Canadian people will be called upon to stand back of their home services. Between September 8 and November 3, community chests and other home charities have the right of way.

There are now 28 community chests in Canada. Their budgets run as high as $752,000 and as many as 46 different social institutions are included in a single appeal.

There is opportunity for extension of the community chest idea. There are sixteen metropolitan areas in Canada and 14 have community chest funds. In 57 middle cities, only eight have evolved any type of united appeal for community services. Of 121 other towns over 5,000 population, there are only five united appeals.

Charlotte Whitton, director of the Canadian Welfare Council, calls upon all home front charities to get their appeals out of the way during the reserved season this fall. The suggestion is a good one. The public will again grant them full support for their important work.

When a Province Cheats

The Lethbridge Herald calls in question the honesty of the financial statements of its own province.

The other day, it points out, the provincial government issued a statement claiming a surplus of $4,350,000 on income account and contrasting this with deficits in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

But Alberta is dishonest to the extent of $3 millions annually which it should be paying to the holders of its promises to pay but which it refuses to pay. In the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 the province did pay the full interest on its bonds.

The Herald figures that Alberta could fulfil the obligations of its bonds and still have $1,300,000 annually left over. Thus the province can no longer plead poverty as an excuse for its dishonesty.

Editorials in Brief

Two headlines side by side in a Toronto radical sheet report that the steel workers' union of the C.I.O. pledges full support to the war effort and that the same union had pulled a strike in a war plant in Toronto.

* * *

An American radio commentator, forecasting the marriage of Hon. W. D. Herridge to the widow of a U. S. senator called him the wealthiest man in Canada.

But maybe it's just in Social Credit "Prosperity Certificates."

* * *

Hon. James G. Gardiner says Canada could put a million men into the armed forces.

The statement is particularly interesting to The Financial Post because that is precisely the figure this paper published on November 18, 1939, after a survey of Canada's manpower resources.

The article showed that, on a comparative population basis, enlistments of 850,000 would be equivalent to the number of men we raised in 1914-1918; but that within military age limits, and with due allowance for health, marital status, etc., we had at least a million men who could be put into uniform if necessary.

* * *

A labor union convention in Toronto wants Canada to fire the $1-a-year men and replace them with labor men.

No doubt at the same wages but with provision for time and a half for overtime.

* * *

Canadian Tribune, red weekly published in Toronto, prints its financial statement. It shows a loss of $1,921 in six months; there is a deficit of $1,726 in the balance sheet. The balance sheet shows $20 cash.

Administrative salaries are shown at $1,126 and editorial expense at $275.

Who is the financial sponsor of the Tribune? We trust the authorities have satisfied themselves as to the answer.

* * *

G. Herbert Lash, Director of Public Information, is telling his friends about a man who came to him a few weeks ago, well introduced and with credentials as an American citizen and feature writer. The visitor wanted to be given facilities for a "behind-the-scenes" inspection of Canada's defense establishments, in order to write articles for American papers. Mr. Lash, a trifle suspicious, refused. Later he saw the photograph of his visitor in a group picture of Nazi spies arrested in New York.

* * *

One of the worst guesses on record was that made by a shareholder of the Hudson's Bay Company who wanted its name changed to the "Royal Chartered Company of Canada." He thought the change would please the people of Canada.

He was wrong. The people of Canada regard both the Hudson's Bay Company and its name as institutions and they would not want to see either lost.

Even the full name of the company has a glamour and romance that should be retained. It is "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson's Bay."

* * *

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcast sustaining (non-commercial) programmes for over 12,000 hours in the year to March 31, 1941. There were 36,000 separate programmes. The totals were nearly three times the 1937-1938 figures.

Over one-fifth of the schedule was devoted to news broadcasts, including those of BBC. Also broadcast were many excellent war programmes. CBC has been doing yeoman war duty.

The CBC does not publish similar figures of its sponsored (or commercial) programmes.

So vast has been the increase in CBC income from radio license fees that it could, if it wanted to, get along without commercial revenues. As a national institution, there is no need for it to sell any advertising time. CBC will do its finest work when it is a national institution, entirely out of the commercial field.

* * *

When unions fall out, the public wonders what the squabbling is all about.

A great many of Toronto's beverage rooms are being picketed now by sandwich boards declaring that these hotels do not recognize the Tapmen's and Waiters' Union. Some others are picketed because they do not recognize the Beverage Dispensers' International.

Even the company that recognizes a labor union has no assurance that it will not be picketed because the unions themselves do not recognize each other.

One union hotelkeeper in Toronto, picketed in a factional strife, posted a sign saying his son and five nephews were in the air force and army. "Why aren't these men in the army?" he asked.

The next day the burly young pickets were replaced by an older man, bearing a button from the last war.

* * *

"The Canadian War Worker" is a new Canadian publication, to be issued as a monthly supplement to the official organ of the Canadian Federation of Labor. The running theme of this attractive publication is "It's Up to You." War workers are told that "anything less than 'all out' effort is sabotage." The slow-down in the Nova Scotia mines is called "hitting Canada below the belt." Industrialists are urged to be more frank with their workers, to tell them "what makes industry tick."

The Canadian Federation of Labor is a Canadian organization with no connection with the A.F. of L. or the C.I.O. It may not be strong in numbers buts its new publication prints some very sound truths about the relations of industry and workers. It carries no advertising and it is not clear how it is being financed.

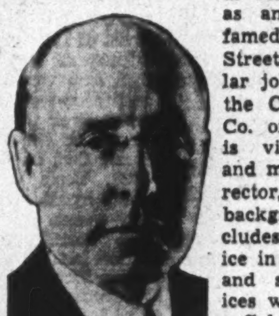
—Cartoon by Grassick

TIME FOR DAD TO STEP IN

Post-Scripts . . . .

Three Quarters of a Million

Lieut.-Col. Irving P. Rexford, who heads Montreal's Federated Charities campaign to raise three quarters of a million dollars, has experienced about as versatile a life as any man on famed St. James Street. His regular job is to run the Crown Trust Co. of which he is vice-president and managing director, but his background includes long service in army, civic and social services work.



COL. REXFORD

Col. Rexford was born in Quebec City, the son of Rev. Canon Elson I. Rexford and Louisa Norris. He was educated in Montreal High School, and entered the Grand Trunk Railway in 1904 as a clerk. Having placed his foot on that lowly rung of the business ladder, he climbed through service with insurance companies and the Montreal Trust Company until, in 1908 and 1909, he was assistant to the vice-president of the Montreal Trust Company—Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook. Then, as first employee, he helped to organize in 1909 the Crown Trust Company, of which he has been the senior executive ever since.

Such a climb in the sphere of business would have been sufficient for many men, but Col. Rexford reached out into many other varied fields. One time (he does not say how long ago) he walked to Ste. Anne de Bellevue and back in one day, because someone said it couldn't be done. All other of Col. Rexford's adventures except this round trip of 42 miles have been straight ahead. Take his military record: militia from 1904 to 1914; on outbreak of war, promoted major in the Canadian Grenadier Guards; in 1915 helped form the 87th Battalion, and in 1916 took it overseas as O. C. and fought with it in France and Belgium. He is now on the reserve of officers.

Westmount has claimed a part of Col. Rexford's business and organizing genius. He is a member of the city council and chairman of the finance committee. He served as a member of the Montreal City Charter Commission appointed by the provincial government in 1920. A member of Rotary Club since 1914—in years of service he is one of the five oldest members—Col. Rexford was president in 1927 and 1928, and has been chairman and member of many committees. He is a member of the executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Council of Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies.

Col. Rexford's interest in Federated Charities is no new thing. He was a member of the original committee which surveyed the possibility of uniting the charity appeals, and he took part as a chairman of the employees division in the first united campaign and worked with many subsequent appeals. For 19 years he was on the board of directors of the Federation's biggest spending agency, the Family Welfare Association, and he was president for three years. Weredale Boys' Home is a particular pet of the Colonel's and the boys look upon him as the good genius of their home, camp and happy life. Today, after being chairman of the building fund campaign which raised $275,000 in 1929 to build Weredale House, he is a member of the Board of Governors, chairman of the camp committee, and a past president.

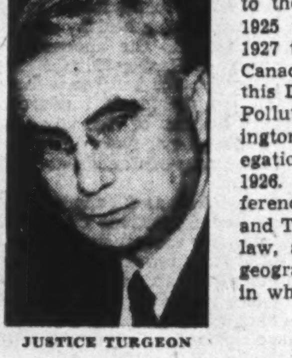
Nor is this lengthy list of good-work activity all. Col. Rexford was on the advisory board of the Y.M.C.A. for several years after the close of the last war, and helped in building the Y's fine headquarters at Dorchester and Stanley.

With such a record of business, patriotic service and community work, it is no wonder Federated Charities has turned to Col. Rexford to lead it in this most difficult campaign.

* * *

To the Argentine

Had Canada's 11 million-odd Canadians been handpicked for the country's first diplomatic representative to the Argentine without a doubt the same man would have been chosen as Ottawa is expected to announce in a day or two.



JUSTICE TURGEON

Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon probably knows more about wheat and the Canadian wheat trade than any other man living. And wheat is the biggest single link between Canada and the Argentine. We are rivals in the wheat growing business, though nearly four months separate our respective seasons, and we are rivals on the British market which buys most of our wheat. Now it is rumored from Washington that the Argentine, Canada and the other two big world producers, Australia and the United States, are on the eve of some giant scheme of co-operation. If this is true then Canada will be most fortunate in having a wheat expert like Mr. Turgeon at Buenos Aires. He has lived most of his life in Saskatchewan, Canada's No. 1 wheat province and he has headed two extensive Royal Commission enquiries into the whole, vast complicated machinery of marketing wheat.

Mr. Turgeon was born at Bathurst, New Brunswick in 1877, but after finishing his education, joined the great western trek of the early 1900's. He entered a law firm in 1903, commenced his long career in the Saskatchewan legislature in 1907. During most of the time he was Attorney-General, and to him is given the credit for keeping the Liberal party of that province in power for an unbroken quarter century.

Years later when Mr. Turgeon was conducting his first grain enquiry, an official reminded him that sittings would be impossible on the following day in the little Alberta town they were about to visit because it would be July 12 and a big Orange parade was scheduled.

"That reminds me," said the Chief Justice, "it will be my boy's birthday and I must send him a message."

Knowing that Mr. Turgeon's political life had not been spent in Toronto and that he came from good old French Canadian stock, his listener said he was surprised that such an astute politician should have a son born on such an anniversary. Without a pause came the reply.

"When that happened I was not in politics."

A distinguished scholar and a linguist speaking both French and English with either fluency, Canada's first minister to the Argentine, should have little difficulty in getting along in a country whose mother tongue is Spanish.

* * *

Goes to Brazil

Jean Desy has been appointed first Canadian Minister to Brazil. There are many in this Dominion who feel that his appointment is one of the most fortunate which the war's turnabouts have made possible. For Jean Desy brings to his position in Rio, not only youth, intelligence and a vast experience of foreign affairs, but also a natural keenness for the cultures of many countries, a keenness which he has been able to satisfy in study, travel and in official and unofficial posts.

Jean Desy was born in Montreal in 1893. He early established his claim to the adjective "brilliant." At Laval University he won a scholarship which took him to the Ecole Libres des Sciences Politiques in Paris. From 1919 to 1925 he was professor of International Law, Political History and Constitutional Law at the University of Montreal. There, as the centre of a group of young intellectuals, began his interest in the arts and cultures of all countries. Besides the mental gymnastics their work afforded them, these young men became authorities on art and painting, music and crafts of a dozen cultures and countries. This has been a most valuable asset to Desy's diplomatic career.

In return Desy imparted his knowledge of this country to the Old World, when he held the chair, for a year, of Canadian History at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Desy's political career began in 1925 when he came out at the top of a class which took the examination set by the department of External Affairs. He was appointed Counsellor and was sent to Paris in 1928. The most of the years since then he spent abroad. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium and The Netherlands when the Germans arrived last year.

The list of major conferences Jean Desy has attended is long, varied and important. He has been a delegate to the Congress of Comparative Law in Paris in 1930, to the League of Nations Assembly in 1925 to 1927 and to the Council from 1927 to 1929 he acted as advisor to the Canadian Delegation. He represented this Dominion at the Conference on Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters at Washington and he advised the Canadian Delegation to the Imperial Conference of 1926. There have been innumerable conferences in London, Washington, Paris and The Hague, concerning international law, air navigation, modern languages, geography and international telegraphy, in which he has played no small part.

* * *

Distiller-Lumberman

Sir James Charles Calder, now visiting Canada in the interests of the British Timber Control Board is a well-known figure in the British business world. The son of a prosperous Scottish distiller, he was born in 1869 at the ancient town of Alloa in Clackmannanshire and was sent for his education to a small Catholic school run by the Benedictine Order at Fort Augustus in Invernesshire.

At an early age he began his business career in a distillery and became familiar with every aspect of the profitable trade of manufacturing Scotch whisky. Today he is one of the leaders in the distilling industry in Britain, being chairman of the firm of Macdonald Greenlees Ltd., makers of "Old Parr" and other famous brands..

At one period of his career, however, Sir James devoted most of his energies to the lumber business. He is still the head of Calders Ltd., which operates both in London and Edinburgh. So high was his standing in this business that during the last war he was first Deputy Timber Controller of the Supply Department of the Board of Trade and then chief Controller in 1919 and 1920.

Sir James has had varied and quite extensive interests in Canada which have frequently brought him to our shores. He played a considerable part in the organization of the great distillery company now known as Distillers Seagrams Ltd. and he has given generous financial support to the encouragement of emigration from Scotland to Canada. He was one of the chief backers of Father Andrew Macdonell, when the latter organized the successful Clan Donald settlement in northern Alberta about a dozen years ago. Also, after the last war he engaged in lumbering operations on a large scale in Poland and Latvia with that celebrated Canadian figure, the late Major-General Alec Macdougall.

Sir James was made a C.B.E. in 1920 and knighted in 1921. Although now past seventy he is still very active and finds his chief recreations in fishing and shooting. He is rated one of the richest men in Scotland with estates both in Kinrossshire and Perthshire in Scotland and an English property called Lynford Hall in Norfolk.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

More Vigorous Leadership Now in Sight

Calgary Herald

Now that Canada's prime minister has returned to Ottawa after his visit to Great Britain it may be confidently expected that much that savored of dilatoriness, if not half-heartedness, in the direction of this country's war effort will be speedily eliminated.

For Mr. King has completed an undertaking that was urged upon him from many quarters in recent months. It was felt that such a visit to the heart of the Empire would stir him as it had previously stirred the prime minister of Australia and New Zealand.

It is abundantly clear from Mr. King's notable speech in the Mansion House a few days ago that he fully realizes the gravity of the threat now facing free institutions everywhere. Since his arrival in Britain a few weeks ago he saw much and he heard much. Perhaps he learned much. For he said the other day in the presence of a distinguished company which included Britain's indomitable leader, Mr. Churchill, that "unless the whole resources, the total energy, of the free world is thrown into the struggle, the war may drag on for years, carrying in its train famine, pestilence, and horrors still undreamed of."

That warning was addressed to the United States, but it is just as applicable to Canada, perhaps more so, for we are a part of the British Empire.

So convinced of the gravity of the hour, it is certain that the leader of Canada's war effort will galvanize the country's military preparations into greater activity and effectiveness. Much has been done in two years in changing the Dominion over from a peace to a war footing, but it is conceivable that the tempo of our war progress can be quickened still more.

From now on we may expect more vigorous and authoritative leadership from Mr. King, if his words in London represent his convictions, and there is no reason to suggest they do not.

* * *

As Others See Us

Profitless War

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

The Financial Post carries on a commendable work in reporting from time to time on the operations of Canadian industries. These reports deflate many wild yarns such as the one which has been current about greatly increased profits.

The Financial Post analyzes the operations of 280 Canadian companies from their annual statements to shareholders. It finds that gross profits have certainly gone up, advanced by 24.4%. But after taxes have been paid, that is, net profits, an increase of only 2.2% is recorded. This is the average for these 280 companies. And, as a matter of fact, this 2.2% increase in net profits is accounted for largely by the C.P.R., which had a long succession of depression, no-profit years, and since the war started has had a lot of traffic, enough to enable it to start showing a profit, although dividends are said to be still some way off.

Thus while gross profits have gone up, net profits have increased very slightly, and that fact is due to the heavy corporation income taxes. It seems apparent no industrial millionaires are being made out of profits in this war.

* * *

Those "Huge" War Profits

Sudbury Star

Wild statements of the huge profits that the war has brought to Canadian companies continue to be made. The national interests and the ordinary considerations of fairness demand that they be challenged. How baseless are these claims that there has been profiteering on a large scale by the country's leading corporations can be demonstrated readily. Even at that it should not be necessary to go beyond the stock market quotations.

A few months ago a leading Canadian financial paper analyzed the reports issued by about 150 companies. This summary showed conclusively that, while gross profits were approximately 18% higher than during the previous fiscal year, there was only a 9.5% increase in the net profits. This enquiry has now been extended to take in some 280 companies. And in these reviewed the conclusions are even more startling and "war profit" shattering. A gain of 24.4% was shown in the gross profits but the average net profits were only 2.2% higher.

These are facts that it is well to bear in mind when charges of war profiteering are levelled at Canadian industry.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Editor
DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Business Manager

Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.

HORACE T. HUNTER, President.

H. VICTOR TYRRELL, Vice-President and Managing Director.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $3.
Advertising Rates: Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.
Montreal: Dominion Square Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.
New York: 522 Fifth Ave.
Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Sayings of the Week

"In a democracy the state and government are wholly distinct." — *Nicholas Murray Butler.*

* * *

"If Germany is not decisively defeated, we cannot count on peace again in our generation."—*Basil C. Walker in Current History.*

* * *

"America is the country where you buy a lifetime supply of aspirin for $1.00, and use it up in two weeks."—*John Barrymore.*

* * *

"Revised definition for a yawn—the only time the citizens of Germany and conquered countries may open their mouths in safety."—*Louis Sobol.*

* * *

The Nazi battle cry—"We are ready to carry the torch of civilization to all those countries which are still groaning under the yoke of Liberty." — *Julius Streicher.*

* * *

"The line between Liberty and license can never be drawn with mathematical accuracy but the wise instinctively knows where the line is." — *Nicholas Murray Butler.*

* * *

"It will be the responsibility of all civilians to avoid or defer use of steel and other materials so long as they are needed for war industries." — *H. R. MacMillan.*

* * *

"Today there is really only one job for all Canadians, the winning of the war. Unless we win the war, we lose everything."—*Finance Minister Ilsley.*

* * *

"I'll tell you what morale is. It is when a soldier thinks his army is the best in the world, his regiment the best in the army, his company the best in the regiment, his squad the best in the company, and that he himself is the best damn soldier in the outfit."—*Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio.*

* * *

"We haven't begun to win this war so far. All we have done is to avoid losing it."—*J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense.*

* * *

"Spend less and save more. Judge each object on which you may wish to make an expenditure not by whether it is good, but rather by whether it is indispensable."—*Finance Minister Ilsley.*

* * *

"The man who stays out of the car market today will be coming back into that market at a time when work and employment will be much more needed than it is today."—*J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance.*

* * *

"When you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him. These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic." — *President Roosevelt.*

* * *

Stop Me If . . . .

A German gentleman had just attended Hitler's funeral and returned home to tell his wife about the obsequies. "It was bea... ootiful!" he enthused. "Such mountains of wonderful flowers, sent from all over the world for the Fuehrer! Such eloquent speeches from Herr Goering, Herr Goebbels and Herr von Ribbentrop, and such crowds of people. After the speeches, they lowered the casket into the grave, then drew it up, then lowered it again, then drew it up. . . ." "But why?" interrupted his frau. "Because," exclaimed the husband, whispering, "every time they lowered it, there was such applause they had to bring it up for an encore."

Urges Goodwill Campaign

Advertisers Should Prepare Now for Post-war Business

Industrial advertisers of this continent should begin at once a vigorous campaign of goodwill and institutional advertising based upon the "news value" of business, states Horace T. Hunter, president of the MacLean Publishing Company, Toronto. He coupled this suggestion with a warning that business must prepare now for the postwar resumption of the battle between the Communist or state-ownership plan and the individual ownership system.

Mr. Hunter delivered his message this week in the keynote address at the opening of the 19th annual conference of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

H. T. HUNTER

To 800 delegates assembled in Canada for the first time in the history of the N.I.A.A., Mr. Hunter stressed the need for an all-out production programme "designed to fight gangsterism, piracy and tyranny, and to defend those rights and liberties which are dearer to us than life itself."

War Output First

War production, he said, must take precedence over everything else. Man power and woman power must be at the call of the government for whatever work they could do best. Priorities, shortage of materials and labor had limited production of certain goods and equipment. A sellers' market had developed and the sales staffs in many companies had had to go into reverse.

"How, then, does this affect the advertising policy of industrial corporations?" he asked.

"My own view is that the basic principles of advertising do not change in prosperity or depression, in peacetime or wartime. The application or means of expression may change, but the fundamentals and main objectives remain the same."

Five Functions

Examining the functions of industrial advertising, Mr. Hunter found that there were five salient points:

1. To influence sales.
2. To ensure maximum use of equipment.
3. To avoid ill-will.
4. To educate and inform new buyers.
5. To sell a company as an institution.

To fulfil these functions, Mr. Hunter said, wartime advertising should:

1. Prepare for future orders by keeping in touch with the people "who usually dream about what they want long before they are able to buy it."
2. Build up goodwill.
3. Tell potential customers about the important defense work the company is doing.
4. Build a knowledge of the company in the public mind—an important advertising task in peacetime, but more important than ever in wartime.
5. Tell the company's institutional story, a function of advertising "which, in my opinion, is the most important of all."

Institutional Advertising

Institutional advertising, Mr. Hunter said, should impress upon the public the outstanding characteristics of the company; it should tell what particular role the company fills in the life of the nation. Every company, he said, should strive for individuality on something other than its name. He urged the adoption by all industrial advertisers of the "theme" type of advertising which had been so successful in the consumer market.

"People would rather buy goods from a company headed by individuals about whom they know something than from a cold, impersonal organization," said Mr. Hunter in advocating that attention be paid to company personnel in industrial advertising. Similarly, the company's experience and research work should be stressed, he said.

Modern Equipment

Addition of modern equipment to the plant should be given prominence, Mr. Hunter advised.

"There are added reasons today for emphasizing this point.

"Competition after the war will be very keen. There will be price-cutting in both home and foreign markets. Excess profits taxes are preventing advertisers from building up cash reserves to meet such a situation. On the other hand, these high taxes reduce the actual cost to any company able to buy new equipment at the present time.

"This is, therefore, a matter of interest to prospective customers either for immediate sales, if the goods are available, or to build up goodwill and desire to buy with a view to sales at a later date.

"I venture to say your salesmen do not overlook these points in talking to prospective customers. Are you using all of them in your advertising. It is not sufficient to tell the story once, you must repeat it constantly. Told and retold in a dramatic way such a campaign gives individuality to a company and builds up a valuable asset.

"Goodwill is a plant of slow growth. This, however, is an advantage as well as an obstacle. It may have taken ten, twenty or thirty years for you to secure acceptance from your field of a certain idea, but as long as you maintain your defenses it will take a very considerable time for any competitor to dislodge you, and then only if they do a better job than you are doing."

Public Relations

Turning to the importance of public relations in modern industry and business, Mr. Hunter said:

"Let me refer specifically to one important public relations job which should have the attention of every man present here today.

"When this world war is over we will still have on our hands the fight that has been going on for years between the Communist, or state-ownership plan, and the individual ownership system. State ownership and control of business have been steadily gaining ground. These gains have been due to some extent to the appeasement policy of industrialists and financiers. Employers and owners of business have been silent through the fear of getting into controversial discussion with demagogues, the 'intelligentsia,' or agitator labor leaders. The agitator and impractical 'reformers' have often secured a verdict by default.

"Agitator type propaganda usually starts off by discussing the tremendous profits made by industrial concerns. They give an exaggerated and entirely wrong idea of the margin between revenue and expenditure which is designated profit. They ignore the numerous reserves that must be set up to meet decline in value of inventories, obsolescence, depreciation, and numerous other contingencies which face every business.

Labor is Partner

"Labor and the general public are partners in business. They cannot be ignored. Their rights must be understood and respected. But they must be educated to the importance of management and capital."

Mr. Hunter urged that institutional campaigns designed to explain the value of initiative and management should begin now.

"After the war, with its terrific problems of readjustment, will be too late," he warned. "The great class of so-called 'have-nots' will be too impatient to listen to reason. If private ownership and control of business is to survive, industrial leaders must educate voters to the community of interest in this system."

Declaring that the lifeblood of both the publisher and advertising manager was "news," the speaker called upon advertisers to get busy and analyze their new position.

"Get the customer's viewpoint," he advised. "Find out what he wants to know. That is more important than what you think he should know. An advertising manager's job, like that of an editor or reporter, can never be merely a desk job. The public appetite for news is insatiable. They buy every kind of publication to get it. They buy radios to get more of it. Women and men, too, gossip to get still more of it. But they all insist on one thing about it: it must be NEWS, or have a new dress."

To push the wartime advertising job into high gear Mr. Hunter suggested that every advertising manager either become or hire an "expert in expression."

"You must be able to attain the same degree of excellence that a painter gets from a brush and canvas, or a musician from a violin or piano," he said.

Toronto Stock Exchange Trading Volume Gains

Volume of shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange this year was approximately double that for the corresponding month a year ago at 4,939,502 shares. The gain from July this year was only 640,000 shares. For the first eight months of 1941 number of shares traded on the Toronto Exchange has been 33,112,968 which compares with 50,258,023 for the corresponding portion of 1940.

In value of shares traded, August of this year was down about $540,000 from July this year and was up approximately $1 million from a year ago. For the first eight months this year, total value of shares traded has been $48.1 millions, almost exactly half the $97.6 millions for the same part of 1940.

Number of transactions this year to date has been 128,107 against 220,338 for the 1940 period.

Smelters Adds Tungsten Deal

Company to Drive Adit On Newly Acquired "Tungsten Queen"

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company is strengthening its grip on prospective tungsten production in British Columbia, and during the past week augmented its holdings by acquiring an option on the Phillips scheelite (tungsten ore) property in the Lillooet district.

The deal is understood to involve payment of $50,000 under an operating agreement if development is found to be justified by an investigation now in progress.

Already Small Shipper

The property is known as the Tungsten Queen and has been under production by Edward Phillips, who has been carrying on an open pit operation and shipping in small quantities to Atlas Steel Co. of Welland, Ont.

Phillips is reported to have found irregular stringers of scheelite up to 15 inches in width and ore averaging 55% tungsten, which was sacked and shipped to railhead.

Smelters plans to cut a face 100 ft. below the existing road on which the vein outcrops, and expects to drive a tunnel to ascertain the property's possibilities.

Only a few weeks ago Smelters acquired under option the Red Rose tungsten property near Smithers, which is now being developed.

See Regular Policy

The two deals strengthen the impression prevailing on the coast that the big Trail organization does not intend to miss any bets in the strategic mineral field in western Canada. In addition to its base metal and cadmium and bismuth and antimony production in the Kootenay country, Smelters has gone to the front in production of mercury from its cinnabar holdings at Pinchi Lake in the Fort St. James district, which now rank as the most important in the British Empire.

Suggests Life Insurance As Control of Inflation

Revival of a strong demand for life insurance as a vital factor in controlling inflation is being suggested by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator in the United States.

The United States Government, according to his suggestion, would sponsor a campaign in co-operation with the life companies. A fair warranty of government good faith as to the future value of the dollar would be a necessary condition of the plan.

The Whale, Eaton News Letter in reporting the development says that whether the suggestion ever gains administration approval or not . . . .

"It is of real significance as an indication of the range of thinking on the part of those charged with the responsibility of price control. The plain truth is that the situation shows signs of getting out of hand. Effective control measures are not in sight and there is an atmosphere almost amounting to futility in the talk and thinking of those concerned with the problems.

"In the words of Henderson, there is an inflationary gap (new purchasing power not taken by taxes or savings) of from $5 billions to $7 billions with no place to go but into the price level."

Great Lakes Power Company
Limited

4¼% First Mortgage Bonds

Due September 1, 1956

Price: 102 and accrued interest to yield 4.07%

This Company distributes electric power to the City of Sault Ste. Marie and surrounding territory. Interest requirements on these bonds were covered about three and three-quarter times after all prior charges in 1940. Full information will be forwarded upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

The Week in Business

Current business continues in steady volume. D.B.S. index of business activity for week ended Sept. 6 about 10% higher than year ago.

Railway carloadings for week ended Sept. 6 about 11% higher than in 1940, though pulled below previous week by Labor Day holiday. Total for 1941 to Sept. 6 up 14%.

Railway gross traffic earnings for first week of September higher than year ago for both roads. Totals for year to date up 23% for C.N.R. and 32% for C.P.R.

Flour exports in August more than double last year, with total for eight months up 90%.

Wheat exports show substantial increases for both August and eight months over 1940.

Newsprint production in August about 8% lower than year ago. Cumulative for year to Aug. 31, down 4%.

Gold receipts at mint lower for August, but higher for eight months.

Employment indices as at beginning of July show good gains over previous month and year ago.

Trend of business shown by The Financial Post Business Index and following key factors, new items for the week being marked thus ▪.

TREND OF BUSINESS—	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Sept. 7/40
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	114.9	114.9	114.8	115.1	103.9
Commodity prices index no.	92.1	91.9	91.8	91.4	82.9
	Aug.	July	June	May	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	*158.9	155.1	150.3	139.5
National Income, D.B.S.•	....	447.3	436.2	439.6	420.6
Retail sales index no.	....	135.6	134.3	134.5	114.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	132.5	123.1	129.2	114.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	147.0	140.6	148.6	112.8
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+13.2	+5.2	+8.6	+6.2
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	113.7	111.9	110.5	109.4	105.9
Family weekly budget	....	....	$18.50	$18.30	$17.72
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos., D.B.S.	July 1	June 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Year Ago
▪All industries	157.6	152.9	145.5	141.3	124.7
▪Manufacturing	172.9	168.0	162.3	158.2	130.3
			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS—	1941	1940	1941	1940	Change
▪Carloadings (week Sept. 6)	61,552	55,361	2,126,155	1,858,802	+14.4
▪C.N.R. gross (week Sept. 7) $	5,847,182	4,696,102	199,027,060	161,992,873	+22.8
▪C.P.R. gross (week Sept. 7) $	4,266,000	3,530,000	143,455,000	109,732,000	+31.3
C.N.R. net revenue (July) $	4,916,312	4,172,586	37,024,523	20,372,668	+82.0
C.P.R. net revenue (July) $	3,195,419	2,404,830	23,115,113	15,040,837	+53.8
IRON AND STEEL—(July)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	102,005	95,924	726,556	645,551	+12.7
Steel ingots and castings prod .... (tons)	197,316	169,583	1,345,751	1,127,833	+19.3
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (July)	6,306	4,542	64,393	74,244	—13.3
Factory output .. (July)	3,849	3,397	69,048	75,376	—8.6
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales* .. (July)	3,005	2,276	23,771	19,173	+24.0
Factory output .. (July)	20,805	11,071	108,477	49,838	+117.7
Financing:					
Used .... (July) $	5,607,573	4,463,334	34,285,436	25,866,073	+32.5
New .... (July) $	3,497,057	2,301,572	26,167,243	21,913,538	+19.4
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded . (Aug.) $	36,123,900	40,747,900	283,545,300	195,489,000	+45.0
Cement prod., bbls. (May)	861,600	732,000	2,392,746	1,798,862	+33.0
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (July)	2,116,896	1,222,975	12,133,395	8,790,547	+38.0
▪Flour exp., bbls. ... (Aug.)	1,436,566	575,756	8,820,304	4,641,626	+90.0
▪Wheat exp., bush. .. (Aug.)	14,720,958	11,401,161	133,088,617	90,970,959	+46.3
Cattle sales▲ .... (Aug.)	110,413	116,817	695,702	673,011	+3.3
Hog sales▲ .... (Aug.)	351,396	327,997	3,797,613	3,023,633	+25.6
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. %...... (July)	1,630,000	1,326,200	5,275,800	6,155,700	—14.2
Landed value ...... (July) $	4,960,000	3,439,000	12,504,330	9,755,200	+28.1
NEWSPRINT—					
▪Production, tons ... (Aug.)	293,054	316,607	2,207,671	2,291,283	—3.7
Exports ... . (July) $	14,453,000	15,222,000	86,110,357	81,300,845	+5.8
MINING AND OILS—					
▪Coal prod., tons ... (July)	1,186,694	1,253,247	9,646,043	9,517,695	+1.3
▪Coal import, tons . (July)	2,634,211	2,550,790	8,667,694	9,277,921	—6.5
▪Gold rec., fine oz. . (Aug.)	430,878	444,033	3,423,941	3,290,803	+4.0
Crude oil, imp gals† (June)	183,271	158,725	643,834	552,069	+16.6
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(July)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,661,145	2,615,232	18,393,530	17,583,735	+4.6
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (July)	127,707,345	89,496,233	772,991,759	585,597,018	+32.0
Exports........... .. (July)	170,900,855	101,463,170	891,214,162	655,174,199	+36.0
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft .... (July)	223,186	243,617	1,174,554	1,229,922	—4.5
▪Shoes, prod., pr. .. (July)	2,883,741	1,861,028	17,840,663	14,586,969	+22.3
Cotton consump., lb. (July)	16,908,352	14,411,468	115,528,569	111,011,723	+4.1
Raw rubber imp. lb. (June)	6,312,139	2,381,871	55,749,702	41,033,486	+35.8
Cigarette cons. No.† (July)	772,165	648,304	4,580,845	4,344,892	+5.4
Sugar manufactured lb.§	91,531,291	65,803,276	567,261,274	549,006,346	+3.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (July) $	3,241,707	2,622,547	22,051,806	19,624,238	+12.4
Bond sales† .... (July) $	111,439	119,284	1,385,142	1,258,152	+10.0
Life insurance sales (July) $	32,881,000	28,158,000	231,447,000	216,527,000	+6.9

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering over 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. New items for week marked ▪
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to Aug. 9. ♦Gold excluded.
•Millions of dollars. *Final.

Canadian Silk Users Prepared For New Ban

Appointment of Alan Williamson as silk controller and the commandeering of all silk in Canada by Plateau Co. Ltd. marks the end of civilian consumption in Canada as long as present relations with Japan continue.

For some months now the silk manufacturing industry in Canada has been running on restricted schedule to conserve silk supplies.

Hosiery plants are currently down to a 50-50 ratio of silk and substitute materials. Next month they would have reached the bottom limit — a 40-60 ratio.

Until recent developments it had been expected that they would continue to operate by using a 40% pure silk and the rest substitutes.

Taken Over

Now every pound of silk in Canada or on order (except what is now going through the mills or has been "thrown") has been taken over by Plateau Co. on order of the silk controller.

Since Canada has as yet no nylon plant of its own, the only substitutes available are four in number:

Acetate rayon produced by Celanese.

Viscose rayon produced by Courtaulds.

Bemberg rayon from U. K.

Mercerized cotton from U. K., some from Canadian mills at Guelph.

Together, the available amounts of substitute materials are expected to fall about 20% short of meeting normal Canadian demand, possibly 30% short of war-expanded demand.

A committee has been formed representing Canadian rayon manufacturers, Canadian importers and Canadian silk users to apportion the available supplies.

The fact that Canada had already started a programme of silk restriction prior to the cutting off of silk purchases from Japan, has made this realignment much easier than in the United States. It is estimated that 25,000 persons are currently out of employment in the silk manufacturing trades due to the sudden cutting off of all silk supplies in that country.

Nylon Production

Production of nylon in Canada is not expected until May, 1942. If the new plant were available it would meet approximately 8% of total Canadian silk demand. However it is highly probable that by the time the plant is ready for production its output will be commandeered for manufacture of parachutes. In Britain the entire nylon output is being used for this purpose.

No information is available officially as to stocks of silk available in Canada for war purposes. In the trade it is thought that present stocks are adequate for a long time to come.

Just how much silk goods are on order or in reserve to meet the needs of Canadian consumers is not known here.

It is thought unlikely that present stocks of finished goods, plus goods now in production, will last more than one or two months.

That means that by Christmas at the latest there will be a complete disappearance of silk goods from Canadian store counters.

And the new substitute materials (unlike the 40-60 products to which Canadians were becoming accustomed) will be definitely "different." Mrs. Shopper, used to the feel of silk, will realize very intimately that there is a war on.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

COMMON STOCK

The Company is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through its ownership of a majority of the outstanding issue of common shares.

PRICE: $41 flat net per share

Descriptive circular available upon request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria London, Eng.

Commenced Business 1906
MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THESE days the front line runs through the farm as well as the factory and the vast stretches of rural Canada have become vital parts of the Empire's war machine.

TODAY, the Canadian farmer has rolled up his sleeves to help turn the produce of the land into the needs of a nation at arms.

AS the Dominion salutes this mighty army in overalls, the Family Herald and Weekly Star — Canada's National Farm Magazine — adds its tribute . . . . . For the Family Herald KNOWS the Canadian farmer, understands his problems — talks his language and assists him in his war effort . . . A trusted friend and advisor for over seventy years, the Family Herald today serves the largest portion of Canada's farm Market.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star . . . .

—influences the reading (and buying) habits of more than 300,000 Canadian farm homes each week.

—provides powerful, national circulation covering EVERY Province.

—dominates a market where the annual average income is nearly ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

—is eagerly welcomed by EVERY member of the farm family.

Over 300,000 Every Week

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

The
WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Company
Organized in 1896

Assets $2,894,436.70
Surplus 1,513,855.65
Dominion Gov't Deposit 1,041,353.86

Write for Financial Statement

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.
Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton

2,000 Agents Across Canada

FIDELITY
Insurance Company of Canada
TORONTO

Insurance

Compulsory Automobile Insurance

Harrington Reviews Massachusetts Experience

From time to time suggestions are made that the Canadian provinces should enact compulsory automobile insurance legislation in place of the financial responsibility laws now in force in most provinces. Accordingly the explanation of the Massachusetts law at the convention of provincial superintendents of insurance in Toronto this week is of particular interest.

Enactment of a compulsory automobile insurance law is not a solution of the problem of highway safety, Charles F. J. Harrington insurance commissioner for Massachusetts told the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada at their annual convention in Toronto this week.

While he found no provision in the act conducive to highway safety neither can it be argued, he stated, that the Massachusetts Compulsory Motor Vehicle Law has been responsible for an increased number of automobile accidents in that state.

It has simply provided increased assurance that judgments arising out of automobile accident claims will be liquidated, he declared. Definite judgment regarding the actual benefits of the law in this regard, he indicated, was not possible. Reason he gave was that, before the act was passed, no statistics had been gathered showing the number of accident claims in the state for which it had not been possible to obtain at least partial indemnity by a court judgment. In spite of the law, he maintained, there are still many people injured yearly in Massachusetts in automobile accidents who may not recover damages for their injuries, for various reasons. This, he said gives rise intermittently to the suggestion that the law be amended to provide specific benefits for persons injured by automobiles regardless of the culpability of the automobile operator. Mr. Harrington however feels it would be difficult to work out a reasonable law of this type.

The increasing problem of injury and death on the highways, however, he feels, indicates the need of greater concentration on the prevention of accidents rather than on ways and means of providing money damages for those who would prefer life and sound bodies to the moneys so received.

One distinct result of the law which he did see however was an increased number of claims. He said in part:

More Claims

"While I do not believe compulsory automobile insurance increases the number of accidents, there is good reason to conclude that a larger number of claims arise under such a law. Unless the public is thoroughly educated as to the provisions of the law, they are likely to believe that being involved in an accident, regardless of the laws of negligence, they are entitled to receive money for injuries. The enactment of a compulsory law will certainly result in unpleasant experiences for all who are in charge of its administration, unless such an opinion can be avoided through a widespread educational programme. Slight injuries, which were disregarded by claimants before the enactment of a compulsory insurance law, now develop into claims against some insurance company and create a pressing problem of how to best handle such claims. I want to make it very clear that the claims to which I refer are legitimate claims evidencing liability on the part of the defendant, but involving injuries of slight consequence causing little or no lost time. Careful investigation of all claims is imperative under a compulsory law to avoid fraud and exaggeration of claims, resulting in unwarranted expenditures.

"Members of the legal profession can materially contribute to the success of a compulsory insurance law by discouraging improper litigation and dealing fairly with company claim departments in the settlement of claims. The medical profession can also assist by honorably carrying out the best traditions of their profession.

"The cost of financing a compulsory motor vehicle law is something which must be considered. It has been contended that since the privilege of using the highways is being granted the automobile operator and since he is likely to be responsible for injuries caused by the operation of his car, he should pay the entire cost of administration. On the other hand, there has been advanced the suggestion that the entire population is afforded the protection of a compulsory law and therefore, the tax should be spread over the entire population. To a large extent, funds which are used to administer the law are provided from the gasoline tax. The effective administration of a law enacted under the police power of the constitution is dependent upon the adequate provision of funds by the legislature. An increase in the number of public employees has been required in several departments of government to properly enforce this law. The necessary number of employees was determined by trial and error during the 15-year period of the law.

Sound Companies

"No provision for the payment of losses incurred as a result of automobile accidents is of any great value unless the institutions, which are charged with making the payments, are properly protected against faithless and dishonest administrators. No insurance company should be permitted to organize in a state having a compulsory automobile law until it has satisfied the commissioner of insurance that its officers and directors are of good repute and well qualified to administer the affairs of an insurance company. No mutual company should be permitted to start without a guaranty capital of at least $500,000 and a surplus of an equivalent amount. Stock companies should have similar capital and surplus. Proper reserve standards for outstanding claims should be definitely described in the statute. Unless this is done, there is wide opportunity for controversies between insurance company executives and the supervisory authorities. Our experience in Massachusetts with companies writing principally automobile insurance under the compulsory motor vehicle law justifies this statement. If proper safeguards are not erected to assure the fulfillment of the foregoing requirements, a new company, writing principally compulsory automobile insurance, will not last many months. The experience in Massachusetts has indicated that an average of one mutual company each year has met with disaster. Failure of an insurance company is a serious matter not only for the claimant, but for his attorney as well. Sound insurance companies are absolutely necessary if the purpose of the compulsory motor vehicle liability act is to be realized."

Insurance Notes

A 50% increase in new issued business is shown by the Confederation Life Association for August compared with 1940, according to C. D. Devlin, assistant general manager. Buying has risen sharply in recent months and sales for 1941 to date are 7% higher than in the same period of 1940.

Two reasons given by Mr. Devlin for the increase are:

"Peak employment at good wages is enabling thousands to catch up on their life insurance needs.

"Citizens paying heavy taxes and supporting Canada's war savings campaign are turning to life insurance as the most effective method of creating an immediate estate to protect their families."

* * *

The American Life Convention will hold its annual meeting in Chicago, Oct. 6-9. The convention includes in its membership about 100 companies in Canada and the United States and it is expected attendance will be about 800. The meetings will be held in various sections such as legal, financial, industrial, and agency, etc.

* * *

Cecil J. North has been appointed second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He will be in general charge of the company's field force.

Manitoba Adjusters Form Association

The Manitoba Insurance Adjusters' Association has just been formed with headquarters at the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Winnipeg.

Officers elected for the coming year, all from Winnipeg, are:

S. L. STERLING, S. L. Sterling & Co., president.
C. D. TAYLOR, Paterson, Waugh, O'Fallon & Taylor Ltd., vice-president.
J. H. SINCLAIR, Canadian General Insurance Co., secretary.
W. N. NORTON, J. P. Hamilton & Co., treasurer.

Executive Council

JOSEPH WALSH, Walsh Adjustment Co.; L. M. GOMICK, Western Adjustment & Appraisal Co.; H. E. TOWNSEND, Brewster, Cross & Townsend.

Fire Prevention Week October 5 to 11

Fire Prevention Week this year in Canada will be held Oct. 5 to 11, synchronizing with Fire Prevention Week in the United States.

Particular emphasis is laid on the occasion in wartime owing to the special need of preventing all fires, accidental or incendiary, which might interfere with production of war materials.

Quebec Forms Board Study Insurance Tangle

A committee of the Quebec Cabinet has been entrusted with the study of the insurance problem recently aggravated by judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal which made it necessary for all life companies and fraternal societies doing business in the province to suspend loan and surrender privileges to Quebec policyholders when the assured's wife is beneficiary. Announcement to this effect has been made by Premier Adelard Godbout.

The companies concerned have informed the Government these privileges would be resumed immediately upon receipt of a promise that a law would be passed by the Quebec Legislature eliminating the difficulty on which the Appeal Court based its judgment.

Say Aberhart Hopes For Hepburn Alliance

(Continued from page 97)

hart is an excellent propagandist. He has a knack of dressing up his proposals in high-sounding, catchy phrases which appeal to the uninformed. His monetary reform statements are no exception in this regard.

"Conscript Money"

The basis of his monetary reform programme in the Premier's own words is "conscription of our money system" which he claims "is even more urgent than conscription of man power and should precede it."

In explanation of what he means by conscription of the money system Premier Aberhart has this to say:

"By conscription of our monetary system we do not mean confiscation of financial wealth but rather the effective government control of credit, currency and banking in terms of public need.

"In other words, we mean the proper functioning of the Bank of Canada by which there shall be created and issued sufficient money to meet national needs without debt and without inflation . . ."

"If one of our greatest disadvantages is the government's lack of money to finance the production of sufficent war supplies and equipment—airplanes, tanks and so forth—and the training of skilled and unskilled men for the fighting forces and for war industries, then it is time immediate steps are taken to remedy the situation."

Abie's Plans

The concrete Aberhart proposals are:

(1) Establishment of a National Finance Commission to be responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Finance for the issue and withdrawal of all money (both currency and credit) in accordance with the nation's need, and for the administration of the monetary system in accordance with the principles of "true democracy."

(2) Chartered banks should cease to create, issue and withdraw financial credit, except as agents of the National Finance Commission, and should be required to hold currency or credit certificates issued by the National Finance Commission through the Bank of Canada, against their total deposits.

(3) Purchasing power, that is, currency and credit, should be issued by the Bank of Canada to the extent of the total prices of goods for sale to consumers. In this connection the National Finance Commission would establish a system of accounting to determine, from time to time, the total prices of goods available for purchase by consumers and the total purchasing power of the public. Any surplus purchasing power would be withdrawn by increased taxation and any deficiency of purchasing power would be corrected by reduced taxation or by an increased issue of credit.

(4) A system of price regulation in order to guarantee producers a reasonable profit for their services to the nation and to guard against unwarranted profits.

(5) The war should be financed on a pay-as-we-go basis without the Dominion government borrowing for either war or normal expenditures (except for purchase of war supplies from outside the country, settlement for which is not made by exports). The requisite money should be made available by the Bank of Canada and surplus purchasing power should automatically be withdrawn via taxation.

His main points are: First, that we should have centralized control of currency and credit, and secondly, that there need be no war debt.

Have It Already

As far as the first point there is no essential difference between the National Finance Commission proposed by Mr. Aberhart and the present centralized control of currency and credit in the hands of the Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance. The Bank of Canada has full power to do what Premier Aberhart proposes the National Finance Commission should do. It has definite control over the volume of credit and it can control the lending policies of the chartered banks at will.

Heavier Debt

Premier Aberhart implies that his system would ease the burden of taxation and that the present burden of taxation is needless. Actually, his system would involve a much heavier load of taxation than at present, probably 75% heavier. In fact, all the funds to meet government expenditures — war and non-war—would have to come from taxation, including the expenditures Canada is making on behalf of the British Government.

Despite Premier Aberhart's pronouncement on monetary reform, the Alberta political situation may be described as quiescent. Little attention was paid to his statements by the Alberta public, and about their only effect was to arouse the anger of the section of the Alberta public that feels that Aberhart is using the war for political ends.

Capitalizing on War

The latter is a point about which a large number of Albertans hold strong views, and because of his attitude toward the war, Premier Aberhart has weakened his position somewhat.

While Aberhart and his government pay lip-service support to the war effort, they are not regarded here as having gone out of their way to help. In fact, their policy has been one of non-co-operation with Ottawa and they have used every possible opportunity to attack the Ottawa administration.

The monetary reform programme is another illustration of this policy. Premier Aberhart believes that the difficulties of war finance will create fertile ground for his funny-money theories since it may be possible to hoodwink the public into believing they are being asked to sacrifice more than is necessary.

Resentment to his monetary theories also arises from the fact that many people believe he is handicapping the war effort. At a time when citizens generally are being urged to put their savings into war savings certificates and Dominion Government bonds, Premier Aberhart, in his statement, implies that these will not be worth much. Many Albertans feel that this is plain sabotage of the war effort and that his mouth should be closed.

Party Very Busy

Dwindling interest in local politics generally is not due to inactivity on the part of Premier Aberhart and his Social Credit associates. The five members of the Social Credit Board, which is nothing more than a political propaganda machine, have been actively touring the province. Though they show motion pictures in order to attract people to hear their political speeches, the meetings have been poorly attended.

The Social Credit Board is the most brazen example of the expenditure of public funds for political purposes, yet the public is doing nothing about it. All five members of the Board are also members of the Legislature. As members of the Board they are paid $8 a day subsistence allowance plus transportation expenses out of the provincial treasury. Thus, the Social Credit machine is being maintained at the expense of the taxpayers.

One of the reasons for the lack of interest in the provincial political scene, in addition to the war situation, may be the inactivity of the independent members who constitute the Opposition in the Legislature.

Independents Do Nothing

The inactivity of the independents is disappointing. In view of the excellent showing they made at the last election, though they only had a very short time in which to organize, many expected they would be now laying the foundation of a province-wide organization, yet nothing is being done in this direction.

An Omnibus Group

The question of leadership for the group is a delicate one. The Independent Movement is composed of Liberals, Conservatives, former supporters of the United Farmers of Alberta and citizens of no political stripe. It is a merger of groups in opposition to Social Credit and nothing more than that. It is not a distinct political movement, though it is doubtful if it can keep from becoming such if it is to develop into really effective opposition to Aberhart and his associates.

November Conference

The whole question of a permanent provincial leader is to be discussed at a general conference of the Independent Movement in November. To a very large extent the future of the Independent Movement will depend on the decision of that conference. Unless a permanent leader is appointed and a very definite programme evolved, the position of the Independent Movement may not be very satisfactory.

Watch Me Climb, Dad!

YES, indeed! You expect to watch him climb for many a year. You mean to see that he is never handicapped on his way up to a splendid manhood.

If this is to come true, there is one possibility that must be faced. Suppose he should be left without you, and *without your income*.

Life insurance arranged to guarantee a definite monthly income is the sure way to avoid shattered ambitions.

Delay is both unwise and unnecessary. To learn how protection is quite possible within your present means, fill in and mail the coupon below.

Established 1887
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO, CANADA

(Mail this coupon to local address given above)
I want to know what monthly income I can provide for my dependents within the means at my disposal. I believe I can save $.............. a month. It is understood that your advice will not place me under any obligation.
Age..............Name..............
Address..............

$10,000 Now $6,920
$5,000 Now $4,000
$2,500 Now $2,225

Getting Along On Smaller Incomes

The Family Man's Position:

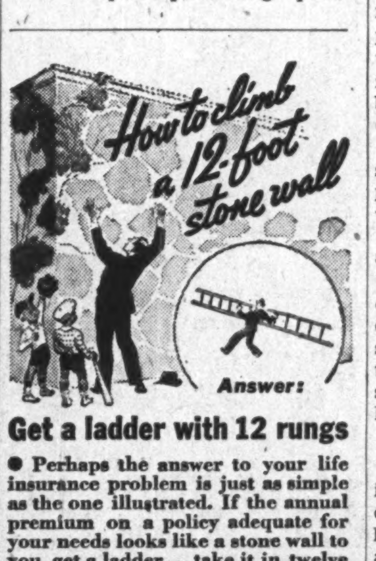
"I have no kick on what the Government needs of my income to win the war. My problem is to get along on what is left without neglecting the future welfare of my family. Since I've been forced to revise my budget, I'm more dependent on life insurance than ever."

The London Life meets the needs of those who have to get along on smaller incomes by low premium plans containing special Interchange privileges. For example, a man age 30 could purchase $10,000 Earning Power 15 Year Term insurance for a yearly premium of $96.50 (less annual dividends). Five years later he could use the Interchange privilege to advantage and obtain Ordinary Life or Endowment insurance.

Ask one of our representatives for full information.

The reduced income figures at the top are based on the new Dominion Income Tax rates and National Defence Tax for married men with no dependents. Provincial income tax (if any) would reduce these incomes still more.

London Life
ESTABLISHED 1874
Insurance Company
Head Office - London, Canada



Get a ladder with 12 rungs

● Perhaps the answer to your life insurance problem is just as simple as the one illustrated. If the annual premium on a policy adequate for your needs looks like a stone wall to you, get a ladder . . . take it in twelve easy steps . . . pay your premium in twelve small monthly amounts.

North American Life's new Budget Payment Plan is the modern, easy way to financial independence. Instead of paying a year's premium in advance, you pay only one month's premium. You won't have the bother of monthly payments because this service includes the acceptance of twelve post-dated checks. You get your insurance receipt each month automatically.

Send the coupon for folder telling how as little as $5 monthly will buy protection for your family and a guaranteed income for your own later years.

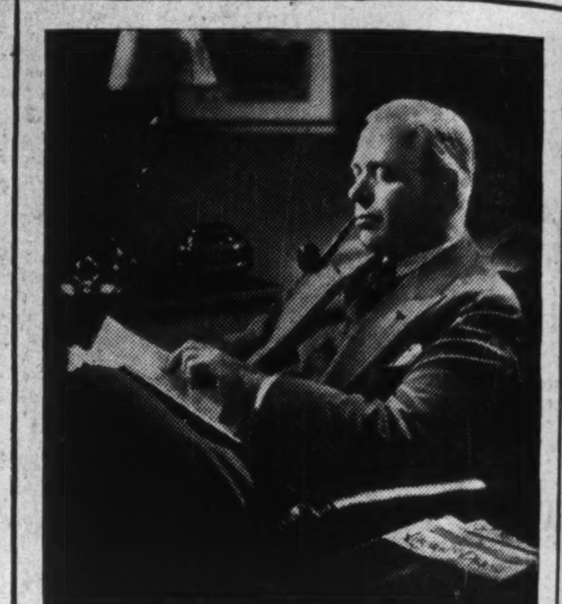
ESTABLISHED 1881 · A MUTUAL COMPANY

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

HEAD OFFICE: 112 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me information about your special Budget Policy, together with free Pocket Memo Budget Booklet.
Name..............
Address.............. 114B

Head Office
TORONTO, CANADA

1871 • 70 Years of Security to Policyowners • 1941



Peace of Mind Through Preparedness

NOTHING else adds more to one's peace of mind than an adequate amount of Life Insurance. It protects dependents while young, and provides a sure income for one's own old age.

Security for the future can only be obtained by preparedness now.

Before You Insure Consult

Confederation Life Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

FIRE and WINDSTORM
THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION
PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. EST. 1884

OUTSTANDING SUCCESS!

Year after year, since away back in 1884, the steady, consistent progress of The Portage la Prairie Mutual reflects the sound policy, careful management, and fair dealing under which this Company operates . . . an unbroken record of outstanding success!

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines
AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
NATIONAL RETAILERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
ESTABLISHED 1833
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE
AVIATION • CASUALTY
MARINE

Resources of the Company
as at
31st December, 1940

Paid-up Capital	$16,303,110.00
General Reserve Fund	12,166,500.00
Profit and Loss Account	2,546,560.38
Provision for Pension	1,459,980.00
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	74,098,262.74
Sinking Fund and Capital Redemption Fund	4,453,104.66
Fire Insurance Fund	2,109,223.37
Accident, Employers' Liability, Motor and General Insurance Funds	4,560,057.73
Marine Insurance Fund	3,108,681.88
	120,808,480.57
Uncalled Capital	10,008,737.16
	$130,814,217.73

PREMIUM INCOME

Fire, Marine, Employers' Liability, Accident, Motor and General Departments	$16,497,136.48
Life, Annuity, etc	6,405,555.18
	$22,902,691.66

EAGLE STAR
1807
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 217 BAY STREET, TORONTO
J. H. RIDDEL, *Managing Director* V. G. CREBER, *Asst. Manager*
A. C. RUBY, *Br. Mgr.*, WINNIPEG M. NEVILL, *Br. Mgr.*, VANCOUVER

Profitable Short Date Investments for Surplus Funds

3% Guaranteed Trust Certificates
12 months

Guaranteed Deposit Certificates 2½%
$500 and over
Withdrawal on 10 days' notice

Limited sums accepted.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY

London, Hamilton, Windsor, Chatham, Regina, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, St. Thomas, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Victoria

Standard Radio Pays 10 Cents Quarterly

Standard Radio Ltd. has declared dividends of 10 cents a share on both its classes A and B common stock, payable Oct. 10, 1941, to shareholders of record Sept. 30.

Banking

More Active Business Requires More Money

Increased Employment Spending Power and Higher Prices All Reflected in Higher Note Circulation — No Evidence of Hoarding

Recent increases in the note circulation of the Bank of Canada have brought the total to a new high level of $426.7 millions at the beginning of September. This compares with $312.9 millions a year ago and $179.3 millions on August 26, a few days before war was declared.

The figures reflect to a large extent the changes that have taken place in Canadian business.

Other Media

Bank of Canada notes, of course, are not the only circulating medium in Canada. There is that of the chartered banks, which though declining steadily since the Bank of Canada was established and given the privileges of the note issue, still amounted to $82 millions outstanding July 31. There is also a substantial amount of metal coinage amounting possibly to $40 millions. The amount of metal currency required is fairly well restricted to what the average person is willing to carry for change. Because of its weight few people carry more than $1 worth of metal money with them.

Accordingly it is the Bank of Canada notes that reflect expansion or contraction in the condition of business.

Reasons for Expansion

Conditions which soon after the outbreak of war helped to bring about a heavier demand for cash included:

Enlistment of thousands of men in the armed forces who are paid in cash twice a month.

Increased employment resulting in a large number of people who formerly had no job being paid regularly in cash.

More active business causing a heavier turnover of merchandise much of which was done on a cash basis.

Disappearance of United States currency from general circulation. In normal times when Canadian and American dollars were at a parity, American money spent in Canada, circulated for weeks after it was originally paid out. But after the war, these notes commanded a premium and, in addition, the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board required all United States exchange to be sold to it. Accordingly United States dollars disappeared from ordinary circulation almost overnight.

As the number of men in the armed forces and of workers in the factories increased more money was required to meet payrolls. Demands of general business also were higher.

In addition banks had to keep more money in their tills to meet the demand. Merchants had to keep more in their cash registers to make change, etc.

In recent months two other factors have been of increasing importance. These have been: the rise in prices and the withdrawal of credit cards as far as the sale of gasoline was concerned.

Higher Prices

The increase in prices is reflected in the index of retail food prices which between August, 1939, and July, 1941, advanced about 18%. This all requires more money. The housewife needs more in her purse to pay the grocer and butcher. The business man pays more for his lunch than he did, for his gloves and laundry and for his haircut. He does not carry much more silver or copper than previously but he carries a few more bills.

This all means a larger demand for paper money. The chartered banks can't increase their note issue beyond the stated limit. So the difference has to be made up by the Bank of Canada.

No More Credit Cards

Discontinuance of credit cards in the sale of gasoline is also an important factor. The number of people buying gasoline this way was large. But in these sales money did not change hands. The customer got his bill at the end of the month and paid it by cheque. Now at the behest of the Oil Controller he has to pay for his gasoline in cash at the time the purchase is made. Accordingly he carries more money in his pocket.

No Hoarding

So far as can be ascertained there is no tendency among the Canadian people to hoard, although some hoarding is reported from the United States. This is due in the main to the lack of banking facilities in many American towns and villages where banks were closed during the banking crisis some years ago and have never been reopened. People living there are doing more business at higher prices. But with no bank in the community, most of the business has to be done in cash. Then there are a number of people who apparently want to conceal their assets and accordingly have drawn out most of their wealth in the form of cash. The low interest rate the banks are paying does not offer them much inducement to keep this money in the bank except for safety.

Apart from this the conditions which require more actual cash are much the same as in Canada. Note circulation in the United States at the end of July was $9.7 billions, an increase of $1.8 billions or 23% in the last 12 months.

Bank of Canada Assets Higher

Sterling Holdings Reach $80 Millions — Note Circulation Rises

Total assets of the Bank of Canada are shown at $760.6 millions, in the weekly statement for Sept. 10. This is an increase of almost $3.4 millions.

The increase was due mainly to expansion in reserves of sterling and United States exchange. Investments were also higher. These gains more than offset a decline of $10 millions in miscellaneous assets.

Reserves of sterling and United States exchange now amount to $80 millions compared with less than $500,000 a month ago, indicating the extent to which Canada is providing Canadian dollars in exchange for sterling, to assist the British Government purchase war supplies in Canada.

On the liability side note circulation was $4.8 millions higher, while deposits were lower. Decreases in the deposits of the chartered banks more than offset increases in the deposits of the Dominion Government and miscellaneous deposits. Income tax payments and installment payments on war bonds are probably responsible for the increase in the government deposits.

	Sept. 10 1941 $	Sept. 3 1941 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	431,573,316	426,717,513
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion	91,936,416	75,263,712
Banks	210,054,122	231,650,481
Other	10,459,266	6,810,188
Total deposits	312,449,803	313,724,381
All other liabs.	7,859,316	8,094,986
Total liabs.	760,605,339	757,259,795
Assets		
In sterling & U. S.	80,666,791	67,316,791
Subsid. coin	601,057	648,058
Advances	1,000,000	2,000,000
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	520,456,348	522,526,826
Other Dom. govt.	144,391,539	141,010,528
Total invest.	664,847,887	663,537,354
Premises	1,811,518	1,811,165
All other assets	11,678,086	21,946,427
	760,605,339	757,259,795

Zellers Ltd. Sales 26.6% Ahead of 1940

Zeller's Ltd., variety chain store operators, report August sales showed an increase of 20.33% over the same month last year.

Cumulative returns for the seven months ended August last showed an increase of 26.66% over the like period a year ago.

The company's fiscal year commences with February 1.

New Building

WAR PROJECTS

Major war construction projects recently initiated by the contract awards by the Dept. of Munitions & Supply include:

Drainage and sodding at de Havilland Aircraft plant near Toronto, $114,000.

Main and auxiliary air fields for air training project, Estevan, Sask., $775,000.

Landing field for air training school, Kirkcaldy, Alta., $500,000.

Hangar extensions and other buildings at Mont Joli, Que., $1,150,000.

Runways and buildings for elementary flight training school, Neepawa, Man., $700,000.

Recent major war construction projects initiated by contract awards of the Dept. of Munitions & Supply include:

Permanent construction project at Weston, Ont., $317,000.

R.C.A.F. station at Rockcliffe, Ont., wood construction, $1 million.

Elementary flight training school, Pearce, Alta., $460,000.

Heating systems for operational training unit, Patricia Bay, B.C., $110,000.

R.C.A.F. station, Nova Scotia, wood construction, $110,000.

Bombing and gunnery school, Mont Joli, Que., several units and heating systems, $1,230,000.

Elementary flight training school, Assiniboia, Sask., wood construction, $560,000.

Service flight training school, Weyburn, Sask., wood construction, several units, $980,000.

Elementary flight training school, Caron, Sask., wood construction, $510,000.

Permanent construction unit at de Havilland Aircraft plant near Toronto, $770,000.

R.C.A.F. station, Debert, N.S., $70,000.

Elementary flight training school, Neepawa, Man., $490,000.

Relief field near Swift Current, Sask., wood construction unit, $127,000.

Service flight training school, Estevan, Sask., wood construction, $470,000.

Relief landing field near Calgary, wood construction, $115,000.

Elementary flight training school, Arnprior, Ont., wood construction, $500,000.

Chrysler Corp. of Canada to start construction soon of $150,000 plant addition at Chatham, Ont.

Ottawa Car & Aircraft Ltd. has awarded contract for $144,000 plant addition to facilitate production of machine guns.

Aluminum Co. of Canada has awarded contract for 225 houses to cost $950,000 at Arvida, Que.

Grand River Conservation Commission has decided to go ahead immediately with completion of $2 millions conservation dam east of Fergus, Ont.

Reported by Engineering & Contract Record:

Union Gas Co. has got preliminary work under way for construction of $1 million gas treatment plant at Sarnia, adjacent to Imperial Oil refinery.

Dept. of Munitions & Supply has awarded contracts to Horton Steel Works, Toronto, for installation of gas tanks to cost $90,000 at Clarenville and Lewisporte, Newfoundland.

Municipal Finances

Brantford, Ont.—Up to August 30, 1941, current tax collections amount to 69.73% of the 1941 levy as compared with 65.04% for the same period last year. In addition 46.57% of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year had been collected in 1941 against 35.96% in 1940. The net increase in monies collected by the city amounts to $20,034 at the end of August. Owing to the smaller amounts of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, collection of arrears is actually down $4.486 from the amount collected in the same period of 1940. But offsetting this is a gain of $24,520 in the amount of current taxes collected.

* * *

Kingston, Ont. — Although revenues of the city of Kingston rose over $13,000 above the budget estimate, expenditures increased $16,000 and a deficit of $2,842 was experienced in 1940. Major factor in increasing expenditures was the acquisition of right-of-way from the Canadian National Railway, cost $15,000.

Statistical tables for 1931-1940 inclusive included in the report show a steady decline in net debt from approximately $2.7 millions in 1932 to $1.2 million at the end of 1940. Tax rates rose to a peak in 1936, were subsequently cut over 10 mills. Assessments have been practically unchanged throughout the period at just under $20 millions.

* * *

Regina, Sask. — Surplus of $132,134 is reported by the city of Regina in its 1940 statement. Revenues, largely from the utilities, gained $51,472 over the budget estimates, while expenditures in 18 divisions were cut $82,384, rose $1,722 in two other departments. Total assessment of the city was $57.6 millions, very little changed since 1935. The 1940 municipal tax rate of 25.97 mills compares with 26.28 mills in 1939.

* * *

North Vancouver, B.C.—Relief expenditures of the city of North Vancouver for the first seven months of 1941 totalled $24,699, down $28,010 from the total of $52,709 spent in the same period last year. Expenditure of $1,117 in July compared with $2,678 in July of 1940.

* * *

Peterborough, Ont. — Tax collections in the city of Peterborough to Aug. 18, 1941, amounted to 64.48% of the current levy, against 62.20% collected at the same date in 1940. The dollar amounts collected were $511,473 in 1940, $519,119 in 1941. Tax roll for 1941 is somewhat lower than in 1940 at $805,028 against $816,998.

Toronto Debt Cut in 1940

After meeting a deficit of $152,277 carried forward from 1939, the City of Toronto showed a net surplus in 1940 of $110,972 according to the annual report presented by Finance Commissioner George Wilson. Net debt, including general and education debt, after deducting sinking funds and moneys on hand for installment debt redemptions fell from $56,436,971 at the end of 1939 to $53,896,085 at the beginning of the present year.

Since 1934 arrears of uncollected taxes on the city's books have been reduced from $12 millions to $5,168,567 at the beginning of 1941. Collections in the current year continue to gain over previous years. A table is included showing tax collections to July 23 of each year, in dollars and as a percentage of the total of arrears and current levy outstanding at the beginning of the year. In 1941, 70.6% had been collected to July 23, against 67.5% in 1940; 66.9% in 1939; 64.3% in 1938 and 62.8% in 1937.

Compared with 1929, total expenditures of the city amounted to $26,683,898, a reduction of $899,733 from 1929's $27,583,631. The net decrease in expenditures would have been considerably larger had it not been for increased costs of direct unemployment relief—$798,886, and foreign exchange costs arising from the premium on U. S. funds which showed an increase of $354,983 over 1929. Education costs were also $821,798 higher than in 1929.

Breakdown of the spending of the taxpayer's dollar gives 35 cents to education against 35⅜ cents in 1939, and other changes as follows:

Per Cent of Taxpayer's Dollar

	1940 %	1939 %
Education	35.00	35.375
Social services	14.375	16.125
Protection	12.50	11.375
Health & sanitation	10.75	10.25
Highways	7.625	7.75
Local improvements	5.125	5.625
Parks & recreation	3.875	3.875
Special services	3.375	3.875
General administration	3.375	3.125
Unclassified	4.00	2.625

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Sept. 11 1941 $	Change Year Ago %	Sept. 4 1941 $
Halifax	3,754,735	+15.2	3,884,680
Saint John	2,112,428	+14.5	1,935,401
Moncton	921,598	+10.8	947,720
Quebec	6,382,308	+7.3	4,496,291
Sherbrooke	1,068,233	+29.1	892,233
Montreal	118,036,059	+29.3	112,852,132
Ottawa	57,695,158	+40.5	44,842,753
Kingston	810,124	+22.1	719,363
Peterborough	735,735	+27.1	712,401
Toronto	118,928,738	+49.3	129,052,449
Hamilton	5,969,975	+26.0	6,828,696
St. Catharines	1,101,288	.....	1,265,328
Kitchener	1,281,422	+13.2	1,195,496
Brantford	1,038,447	+42.3	992,809
London	2,807,180	+16.0	2,550,431
Chatham	643,174	+19.9	356,139
Windsor	3,205,431	+11.4	3,078,674
Sarnia	427,398	—15.0	....
Sudbury	1,257,068	+8.0	....
Fort William	1,024,530	+24.1	961,858
Winnipeg	57,725,873	+9.8	51,501,641
Brandon	448,848	+4.5	499,382
Regina	5,437,225	—42.8	4,935,619
Medicine Hat	401,709	+5.5	366,689
Moose Jaw	678,617	—13.6	713,770
Saskatoon	1,632,646	+13.8	1,613,241
Prince Albert	412,468	+10.9	412,472
Edmonton	5,073,717	+17.5	5,169,371
Calgary	6,581,971	+12.0	6,324,819
Lethbridge	603,023	—6.7	619,065
N. W'minster	875,851	+13.5	....
Vancouver	19,650,653	+19.2	....
Victoria	1,893,078	+5.2	....

Staff Changes

The Bank of Toronto announces the following staff changes:

J. E. H. CAMPBELL, formerly attached to staff of Toronto branch, to be manager College St. and Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

S. E. SCARLETT, manager College Street and Dovercourt Road, Toronto, granted leave of absence to serve with R.C.A.F.

D. E. MORGAN, formerly accountant main office, Hamilotn, to be manager Aberdeen Ave. and Dundurn St., Hamilton.

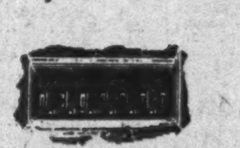
G. D. WOOLLEY, manager, Aberdeen Ave. and Dundurn St., Hamilton, granted leave of absence to serve wtih R.C.A.F.

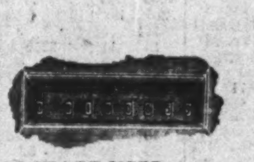
H. W. THOMPSON, manager, Mazenod, Sask., to be manager Gravelbourg, Sask.

H. R. CHAPIN, manager, Gravelbourg, Sask., to be manager Welwyn, Sask.

H. S. CHAMBERS, manager, St. Boniface, Man., to inspection department, head office at Toronto.

G. R. TUCKER, manager Welwyn, Sask., to be manager, St. Boniface, Man.


POSTAGE AVAILABLE is shown in this window.

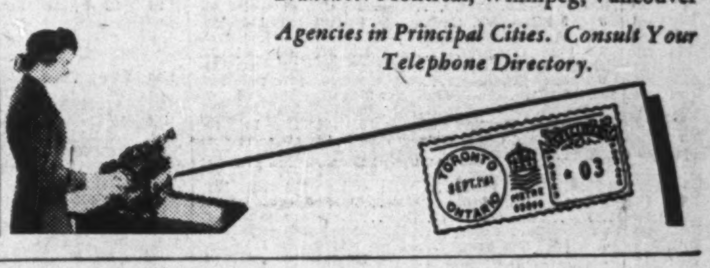

POSTAGE USED appears in this window.

ANGELA was an ornament to any office. She charmed the customers, gave the right answers over the phone, was the almost perfect secretary. But her postage account was mostly bad debts and deficits —and she bought stamps *by colour!* . . . Angela couldn't be stopped by arithmetic. She sold the boss on a Postage Meter demonstration!

Now Angela doesn't add any more. The Postage Meter keeps track of postage on hand, postage used; and always has the right answer. The meter can't run out of postage denominations. Angela gets out of sealing envelopes and sticking stamps. The Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter *prints* postage, postmark, advertising slogan and seals envelopes simultaneously; provides postage for parcels on gummed tape. The office uses less postage. The mail gets out earlier, and so does Angela. As nobody can take postage from a Postage Meter, there are no more stamp shortages. Metered Mail skips cancelling and postmarking in the postoffice. Mail can get on its way faster.

Introduce you to Angela? Sorry . . . But we can introduce you to a Postage Meter. Big or little, there's a model for you business. And a call to our nearest office brings a demonstration in yours!

The Canadian Postage Meters and Machines Company, Ltd.
181 King St. West, Toronto
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
Agencies in Principal Cities. Consult Your Telephone Directory.



Thrift BUILDS TANKS.

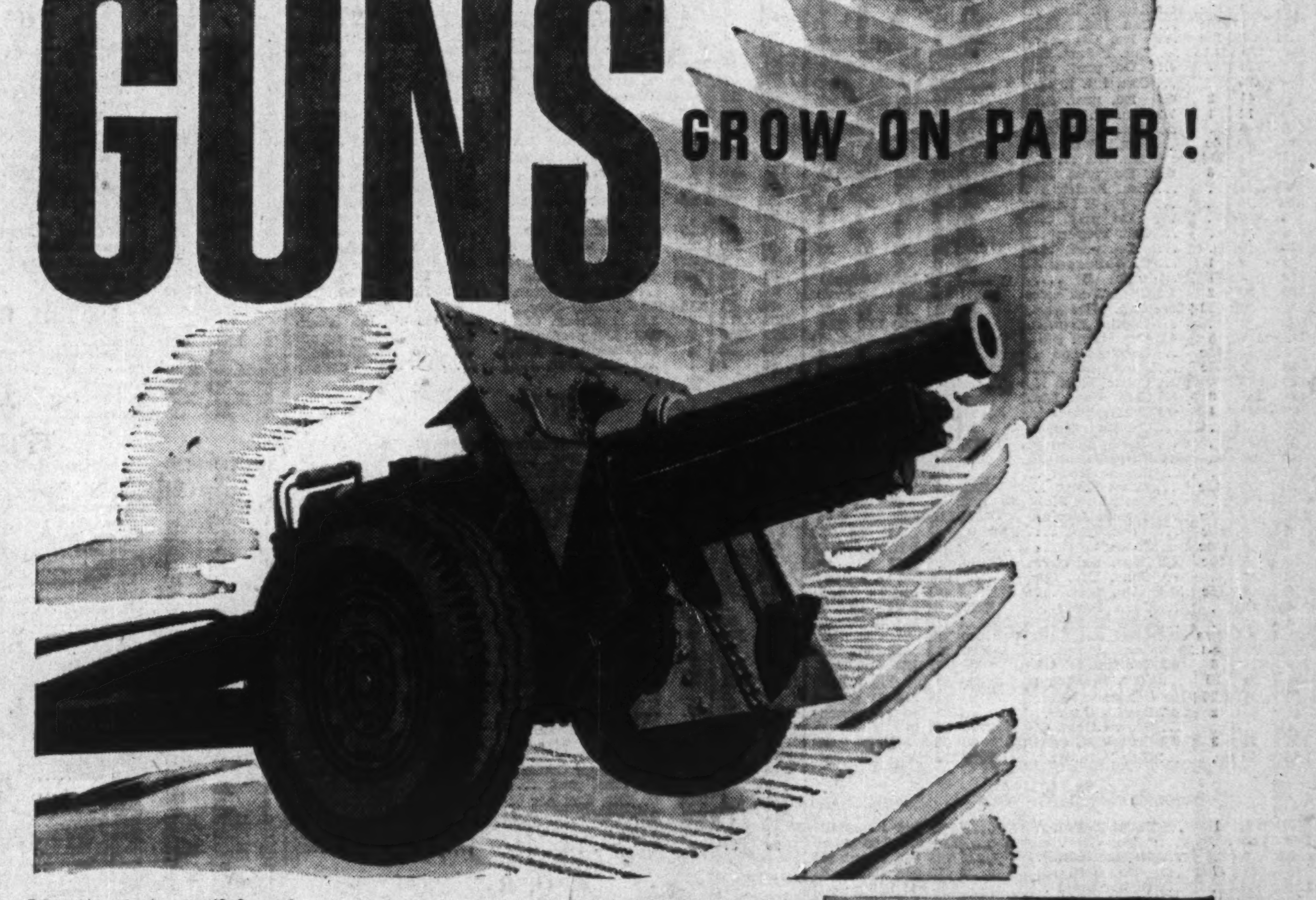
Never before has individual thrift been so vital a factor in our country's history. Every dollar we can save counts in the conduct of this war.

To overwhelm the enemy and hasten a victorious peace the Empire must have a modern, smooth running, hard hitting, fighting machine. But such a machine cannot be built without individual sacrifice—self denial—thrift.

Until this war is won make personal thrift your watchword. Watch your spending. Build up a reserve of fighting dollars out of current earnings. Save for victory.

➔ **This book will help you save.** The Royal Bank Family Budget Book shows you how to budget your income, how to save by planned spending. Ask for a free copy at your nearest Branch.

The ROYAL BANK of Canada



YOU can't just call for a few tons of steel and say, "Now let's build artillery." You have to draw plans, consult engineers and chemists, let orders for thousands of parts, conduct tests and tool up for production.

That means paper work—mountains of it. And *thinking* is just as important as the building. Until it's done you can't start building.

Dictaphone is as much an implement of war as a lathe. It's the quickest, easiest, way to get ideas into action. It speeds memos, instructions and technical data right down the *mental* production line, so the factory can get assembly belts rolling.

They won't roll as soon, or fast, with old-fashioned two-person dictation. You lose time waiting for your secretary. You're bothered by phone calls *she* could have intercepted . . . and then she has to wait for *you!* After dictation is over, she has to write everything all over again on her typewriter. Meanwhile work is held up all along the line.

None of that with the Dictaphone method! This modern, all-purpose dictating machine is always at your elbow, ready for work at any hour. Your secretary does *her* work . . . you do *yours*. Ideas speed into action and work-jams are prevented. Thus Dictaphone contributes to the war program, as it has long aided thousands of busy men to do what *needs* doing, when it *ought* to be done.

To all executives we extend a free trial, without obligation. Dictaphone helps you to get better results. Why not mail the coupon . . . *now?*

WHAT DICTAPHONE IS AND WHAT IT DOES

● Dictaphone is easy to use. You can dictate fast or slowly, "listen back" and make corrections. It enables you to dictate whenever you wish, without requiring the presence of a secretary. She is left free to do other work for you and protect you from interruptions. Try Dictaphone—and you'll never use any other machine or method.

DICTAPHONE

Dictaphone Corporation Ltd., 86 Richmond St., W., Toronto.

☐ Please send me free copy of "Business Expects Every Man To Do His Duty."
☐ I should like to try Dictaphone in my own office without cost or obligation.

Name ....
Company ....
Address ....

The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade-Mark of Dictaphone Corporation, Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade-Mark is Applied.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15

Range 1941 High	Range 1941 Low	Div R'te $	Sep 13 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Sept. 8	Week end. Sept. 15 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
1.05	.50	.	...	Abitibi	2450	1.00	1.00	.75	.95
8	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	2370	6½	7½	6½	7½
[illegible]									
.15	.15	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(—			
16½	10½	1	6.2	Foundation Co.	2005	15			
11	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	25	11			
12½	5½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	814	11			
.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(.5			
47	41	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(4			
9½	6	‡55c	..	Gatineau Pwr.	291	7			
[illegible]									
18½	14½	1	6.4	Wilsils	25	15½	15½	15	15
1.15	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	276	.90	1.10	1.00	1.10
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	110	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10
8	3½	.	...	Do. pref.	124	5½	7	5½	6½
85	73½	7	8.7	Wood A. & J. p	....	(75 bid 80 asked)			
55	45	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	25	50	55	55	55
5½	4	40c	...	York Knitting	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13	8½	80c	6.4	Zellers	125	12½	12½	12	12½
24½	23½	1.50	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(23½ bid — asked)			

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. * 1938.
▲ On account of arrears. ♦ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating. ‡ Paid or payable in 1941 to date.
° Paid in 1941 to date after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending September 15.

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 8 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 15
			A					
No	.21½	.05	Aldermac	80,575	.18	.21½	.16½	.20
1	.01½	.00½	Amm. Gold	1,000	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	3.15	1.90	Anglo-Huronian	106	2.55	2.80	2.80	2.80
No	.30	.30	Argus Interests	......	(.... bid .50 asked)			
No	.03	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.11	.03½	Arntfield	27,000	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08½
1	.06½	.03½	Ashley	12,000	.06	.06	.05½	.06
1	.05	.02	Astoria Quebec	500	.03½	.02	.02	.02
1	2.45	1.50	Aunor Gold	2,300	1.82	1.82	1.75	1.77
			B					
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	6,450	.09	.11½	.09	.11½
1	.08	.04	Bankfield	10,166	.06	.07	.06	.06½
No	.14	.05	Base Metals	33,025	.11	.13½	.11	.11
1	.15	.06	Bear Exploration	23,500	.10½	.11½	.10	.11
1	1.24	1.00	Beattie Gold	2,560	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.08
1	.09	•.04½	Beaufor	......	(.04½ bid .10 asked)			
1	1.00	.90	Berens River	......	(.60 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.15	.07	Bidgood Kirk	139,700	.10½	.15	.10½	.13
1	.11	.05	Bobjo	4,500	.06½	.07½	.06½	.07
1	.59	.40	Bonetal Gold	4,124	.48	.48	.46	.47
1	.02½	.00½	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
No	11.63	9.50	Bralorne	980	11.50	11.63	11.25	11.37
1	.03	.02½	Brazil Gold	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	1.10	.71	Broulan Porc.	19,208	.79	.81	.78	.78½
1	5.95	3.00	Buffalo Ankerite	1,005	4.25	4.50	4.30	4.50
No	.06	.02½	Buffalo Can.	8,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
5	19.00	14.25	Bulolo Gold	1,000	18.00	18.75	18.00	18.75
No	.03	.01½	Bunker Hill	400	.03	.03	.03	.03
			C					
1	......	......	Camp Bird	......	(.09 bid .... asked)			
No	.63	.47	Can. Malartic	8,650	.59	.63	.58	.63
1	.00½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	2.91	2.10	Cariboo Gold	1,100	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
1	.02½	.01	Cartier Malartic	100	.02½	.02	.02	.02
1	.60	.40	Castle Trethewey	500	.55	.60	.60	.60
1	.07	.05	Cen. Cadillac	1,300	.06½	.07	.07	.07
1	.01½	.01½	Cen. Manitoba	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.95	1.65	Cen. Patricia	7,575	1.81	1.85	1.70	1.70
1	.21	.09	Cen. Porcupine	15,800	.13	.14½	.13	.13
1	.18½	.15	Century Mining	8,000	.16	.15½	.15	.15
1	1.74	1.10	Chesterville	38,861	1.60	1.74	1.60	1.62
No	.40	.12	Chromium	1,500	.20	.21	.20	.21
5	1.35	.50	Coast Copper	500	1.17	1.29	1.20	1.25
1	1.04	.62	Cochenour Willans	13,700	.72	.74	.71	.73
5	1.55	1.05	Coniagas	......	(1.25 bid 1.45 asked)			
No	1.55	1.13	Coniaurum	2,100	1.31	1.31	1.29	1.29
5	41.37	31.50	Cons. Smelters	5,490	39.75	41.37	39.75	40.75
			D, E					
1	1.24	.70	Delnite	500	.75	.75	.75	.75
1	.07½	.02½	Denison Nickel	20,000	.06½	.07½	.06	.06
No	25.00	21.00	Dome Mines	2,862	22.37	23.50	22.50	23.00
1	.16½	.08½	Duquesne	38,750	.13	.13½	.12½	.13
1	2.95	2.05	East Malartic	39,580	2.32	2.60	2.30	2.58
1	.52	.30	Eldorado	2,100	.47	.46	.43	.44
			F, G					
No	3.70	1.92	Falconbridge	1,125	3.35	3.70	3.30	3.70
1	.06	.02½	Federal	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.06½	.01½	Fernland	15,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
No	.63	.33	Francoeur Gold	33,500	.59	.60	.55	.56
1	.08½	.03	Gillies Lake	......	(.05½ bid .06½ asked)			
1	.02	.01	Glenora	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
No	.41	.18	God's Lake	8,600	.36	.36	.32	.32
1	.16½	.11	Goldale	9,950	.13	.13½	.12	.13
50c.	.29	.20	Gold Belt	......	(.22 bid .... asked)			
1	.10	.02½	Gold Eagle	5,100	.05	.05	.04½	.05
1	.13	.05	Golden Gate	2,200	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
1	.02	.00½	Goodfish	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Graham Bosquet	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
No	.06½	.03½	Grandora	37,300	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.38	.20	Gunnar Gold	8,200	.25½	.26	.25	.26
			H, I, J					
1	.09½	.04	Halcrow Swayze	8,300	.05	.06½	.05½	.06½
1	.01½	.00½	Halliwell Gold	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	5.40	3.75	Hallnor Mines	......	(.... bid 4.25 asked)			
1	1.10	.65	Hard Rock	15,480	.83	.89	.80	.86
1	.08	.03	Harker	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
1	.58	.43	Hedley Mascot	......	(.45 bid .... asked)			
5	13.12	11.75	Hollinger	3,979	12.75	12.87	12.00	12.87
1	.30	.20	Howey Gold	3,500	.24	.24½	.23	.23
No	30.50	23.50	Hudson Bay	4,005	29.00	30.50	29.75	30.00
1	.68	.20	Inspiration	35,800	.40	.68	.41	.54
No	38.00	29.25	Int. Nickel	6,626	35.27	38.00	35.50	37.50
50c.	1.25	.85	Island Mountain	650	1.15	1.25	1.18	1.25
1	.02½	.00½	Jacola	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.27	.10	Jack Waite	26,650	.21½	.23	.17½	.21½
1	.46	.33	Jason Mines	42,700	.36½	.37½	.33	.37½
1	.03½	.01	Jellicoe	1,600	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	500	.00½	.01	.01	.01
1	.02	.01	Joliet Quebec	1,500	.02	.01	.01	.01
			K, L					
1	4.90	3.05	Kerr Addison	14,735	4.55	4.60	4.40	4.45
1	.41	.30	Kerr Lake	......	(.20 bid .40 asked)			
1	.05	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand.	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
1	.42	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	600	.30	.37½	.37½	.37½
1	1.05	.65½	Kirkland Lake	6,645	.76	.77½	.75	.77½
1	.18½	.07½	Kirk. Townsite	16,700	.11½	.18½	.10	.18½
1	21.00	14.25	Lake Shore	2,008	14.50	15.00	14.25	15.00
1	5.15	4.20	Lamaque Gold	360	4.95	4.85	4.85	4.85
1	.13½	.06	Lapa Cadillac	42,900	.11	.13½	.10½	.13
1	.02½	.01	Lebel Oro	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.60	.45	Leitch Gold	7,300	.47½	.47	.45	.46
No	2.10	1.65	Little Long Lac	2,140	2.08	1.99	1.90	1.90
			M					
1	4.35	3.45	Macassa	3,350	3.90	3.95	3.85	3.95
1	2.35	1.49	MacLeod Cockshutt	9,600	2.15	2.19	2.11	2.18
1	.76	.50	Madsen Red Lake	8,900	.70	.71½	.70	.70
1	2.96	.85	Malartic Gold	432,852	2.38	2.96	2.40	2.75
No	.09	.04	Mandy	500	.06½	.08	.08	.08
No	.01	.00½	Man. & Eastern	4,000	.00½	.01	.00½	.01
1	.04	.01	Maralgo	2,000	.02	.03	.03	.03
5	52.25	46.00	McIntyre	290	49.75	50.25	49.75	50.25
1	1.32	.97	McKenzie R.L.	14,700	1.05	1.09	1.05	1.05
1	.09	.04	McVittie Graham	1,500	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
No	.25	.10½	McWatters	1,000	.17	.16	.15	.16
5	•.39	.39	Mentor Exploration	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
No	1.77	.55	Mining Corp.	55,400	1.43	1.77	1.42	1.64
1	•.05	.05	Moffatt Hall	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.30	Moneta	7,650	.39½	.40	.38	.38
1	.06½	.02	Murphy	122,100	.05	.06½	.05½	.06½
			N, O					
1	.31	.21	Naybob	104,050	.26½	.31	.26	.29
1	.75	.50	Negus	1,100	.60	.55	.55	.55
No	.02½	.01	Newbec	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
1	.03	.01	New Golden Rose	......	(.01 bid .04 asked)			
5	1.35	.75	Nipissing	300	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.30
No	58.00	49.25	Noranda	3,174	54.12	56.75	54.00	56.50
No	.52	.25	Nor. Canada	100	.30	.35	.35	.35
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
No	.97	.25	Normetals	62,148	.69	.97	.68	.88
1	5.00	4.75	Northern Empire	......	(4.00 bid .... asked)			
1	1.88	.50	O'Brien	114,375	1.70	1.88	1.57	1.57
1	.18	.10	Omega	2,000	.12	.13	.12½	.13
1	.09	.04	Oslsko	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			
			P, Q, R					
No	1.65	.90	Pamour	26,440	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.16
1	.08½	.02	Pandora	1,300	.03	.05	.04½	.04½
1	2.70	2.25	Pato Cons. G.	50	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.55
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	111,088	.03	.04½	.02½	.04
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk.	3,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.28	.15	Paymaster	60,350	.20	.24	.20	.22½
1	2.10	1.00	Pend Oreille	10,350	1.72	1.95	1.75	1.80
1	1.60	1.25	Perron Gold	2,145	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.53
1	3.10	2.25	Pickle Crow	7,570	2.95	2.98	2.82	2.90
1	2.55	1.90	Pioneer Gold B.C.	300	2.45	2.42	2.40	2.42
1	9.50	8.50	Placer Devel.	......	(9.00 bid .... asked)			
1	1.04	.50	Powell Rouyn	2,900	.94	.90	.82	.82
1	.95	.75	Premier Gold	850	.75	.87	.80	.80
1	3.60	2.70	Preston E. Dome	18,725	3.20	3.25	3.15	3.20
No	.20	.20	Prospectors Air's.	......	(.15 bid .59 asked)			
1	.25	.20	Quebec Gold	......	(.... bid .27 asked)			
No	.05	.02	Quemont	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.01	Red Crest	500	.01	.03	.03	.03
1	.25	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	......	(.10½ bid .13 asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.05	.02	Roche Long Lac	500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
			S, T, U, V, W, Y					
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	3,500	2.40	2.40	2.37	2.37
1	.07½	.01½	Sand River	3,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.59	.32	Senator Rouyn	57,303	.35	.35	.32	.32
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	25	.01½	.01	.01	.01
50c.	.99	.88	Sheep Creek	400	.98	.99	.98	.99
1	1.15	.55	Sherritt Gordon	129,706	.86	1.15	.87	1.03
1	8.90	6.35	Sigma Mines	15	7.35	7.25	7.25	7.25
1	.69	.50	Siscoe	15,853	.64	.63	.60	.60
1	.43	.14	Sladen Malartic	16,600	.27	.34	.30	.30
1	.19½	.06½	Slave Lake	23,500	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
1	.15	.06	St. Anthony	12,500	.06½	.09	.06½	.08
No	1.96	.81	Steep Rock	68,625	1.79	1.96	1.76	1.92
No	.04½	.02	Straw Lake	7,500	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.24	.12	Sturgeon River	8,675	.12	.15	.13	.14½
No	1.90	.10	Sudbury Basin	3,315	1.79	1.90	1.75	1.87
1	.05½	.01½	Sudbury Contact.	2,000	.04½	.04	.04	.04
1	.72	.50	Sullivan Cons.	10,700	.66	.72	.64	.70
1	2.95	2.35	Sylvanite	1,581	2.40	2.53	2.40	2.50
1	3.75	2.65	Teck Hughes	2,150	2.85	2.85	2.75	2.85
1	.08½	.04	Temiskaming	5,000	.05½	.06	.05	.05
1	1.80	1.40	Toburn Gold	3,150	1.45	1.43	1.40	1.40
1	.20½	.08	Towagmac	9,800	.18	.20½	.17	.20
No	.50	.20	Trans. Resources	8,500	.44	.49	.43	.47½
1	.39	.06	Uchi Gold	4,000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
	84.00	38.50	Do., Bonds	......	(38.00 bid 39.00 asked)			
1	2.28	1.27	Upper Canada	24,250	1.77	1.89	1.73	1.80
No	4.90	2.75	Ventures	4,630	4.60	4.70	4.50	4.50
No	5.15	3.00	Waite Amulet	11,008	4.90	5.15	4.90	5.05
1	.26	.15	Wendigo	2,700	.22	.23	.21	.21
1	.02½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	3,000	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.10	.04	Wood Cadillac	17,800	.07½	.08½	.07	.07
No	7.05	3.65	Wright-Hargreaves	22,691	3.90	4.35	3.90	4.20
No	.08	.04	Ymir Girl	3,500	.04½	.05	.04½	.05

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 8	High	Low	Close Sept. 15
No	.11½	.04	Acme Gas & Oil	2,000	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.09	.06	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
1	.18	.10	Ajax	......	(.13½ bid .16 asked)			
No	.81	.46	Anglo Canadian	26,733	.55	.68	.60	.65
No	.12	.05	Br. Dominion	1,000	.06	.08	.08	.08
No	.12	.06½	Brown Oil	......	(.07 bid .07½ asked)			
No	1.49	1.05	Calgary & Ed.	7,970	1.38	1.45	1.38	1.38
1	.26	.14	Calmont	2,880	.20	.21	.15	.15
No	.26	.18	Commoil	......	(.22 bid .25 asked)			
No	.25	.19	Common Pete.	......	(.26 bid .27 asked)			
No	.32	.20	Dalhousie	5,300	.25	.28	.25	.28
No	.17	.11½	Davies Pete	7,800	.15	.15½	.14½	.15½
No	.05	.02½	East Crest	3,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.30	.20	Federated Pete.	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
No	.84	.40	Foothills	2,333	.70	.84	.65	.84
No	•.08	.05	Hargal	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.16	.06	High Sarcee	......	(.13½ bid .15 asked)			
No	2.67	1.50	Home	23,530	2.57	2.67	2.50	2.54
1	.02	.01½	Homestead O. & G.	4,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.08	.04	McD. Segur	......	(.05 bid .07 asked)			
1	.15	.15	Model	......	(.16 bid .20 asked)			
25c.	.05	.05	National Petroleum	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
1	.06	.01	Nordon	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
No	.02½	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
No	.78	.35	Okalta	7,500	.55	.60	.55	.55
No	.04½	.02½	Pacalta	4,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
1	.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.30	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.23 bid .50 asked)			
No	24.50	16.50	Royalite	459	23.00	24.50	23.50	24.50
No	.30	.13	South West Pete.	1,000	.20	.25	.20	.20
No	.04	.01	South End	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
5	1.25	.90	Texas Can.	......	(.95 bid 1.10 asked)			
No	.04½	.02½	United Oils	......	(.05 bid .05½ asked)			
1	.03	.01	Vermilata	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.34	.25	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 8	High	Low	Close Sept. 15
No	.04	.03½	Bayonne	2,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	11.70	9.50	Bralorne	2,677	11.50	11.55	11.40	11.50
1	.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	2.91	2.05	Cariboo Gold	300	2.25	2.30	2.26	2.26
No	.01½	.00½	Dentonia	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.00½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.15	.13	George Copper	......	(.12 bid .... asked)			
1	.08½	.03½	Golconda	1,000	.05	.06½	.06½	.06½
50c.	.30	.20	Gold Belt	100	.25	.26	.26	.26
50c.	.15½	.10	Grandview	5,800	.14	.15½	.15	.15½
1	.02½	.01	Grull Wihksne	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.60	.45	Hedley Mascot	1,700	.48	.48	.47	.48
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
50c.	1.21	.75	Island Mountain	3,900	1.15	1.21	1.20	1.20
1	.34	.27	Inter'tl Coal	......	(.31 bid .35 asked)			
50c.	.28	.20	Kootenay Belle	250	.25	.25	.25	.25
1	.25	.20	McGillivray Creek	......	(.20 Aug. 14)			
No	.03	.00½	Minto Mines	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c.	.00½	.00½	Nicola	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.10	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.09 bid .11 asked)			
1	2.00	1.26	Pend Oreille	600	1.50	1.90	1.80	1.88
1	2.55	1.95	Pioneer Gold	200	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.96	.82	Premier Gold	4,400	.84	.88	.85	.85
No	.63	.44	Privateer Mines	2,700	.48	.50	.47	.49
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
1	.37	.10	Reeves McDonald	1,000	.28	.29	.29	.29
1	.03	.01½	Relief Arlington	......	(.02½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	1,500	.10	.12	.11	.12
1	•.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02½	.01	Salmon Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
50c.	1.00	.72	Sheep Creek	1,000	.95	.98	.98	.98
1	.85	.65	Silbak Premier	700	.78	.75	.72	.75
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.15	.10	Surf Inlet	......	(.11 bid .... asked)			
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.03 bid .04 asked)			
20c.	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.00½ May 16)			
50c.	•.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.00½	Whitewater	4,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
No	.08	.04½	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 8	High	Low	Close Sept. 15
1	.09½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.07½ bid .08½ asked)			
No	.83	.46	Anglo Canadian	2,000	.60	.67½	.62	.67½
No	.08½	.03½	Anaconda	1,200	.04	.04	.03½	.04
No	.07	.04	Brit. Dominion	750	.06	.07	.07	.07
No	.07½	.05	Brown Oil	......	(.07½ June 10)			
No	1.50	1.01	Calgary & Ed.	2,200	1.36	1.43	1.39	1.40
1	.26	.14	Calmont	1,500	.19½	.21	.20	.21
No	.28	.18	Commoil	......	(.22 bid .25 asked)			
No	.25	.19	Commonwealth	......	(.26 bid .29 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	50	.26	.22	.22	.22
No	.16	.13½	Davies Pete	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.02	East Crest	......	(.02½ Aug. 15)			
No	.19	.11	Extension	......	(.18½ Aug. 11)			
No	.36½	.21	Federated Petroleum	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.41	Foothills	600	.65	.85	.82½	.85
No	.15	.07	High Sarcee	1,000	.11	.13½	.13½	.13½
No	2.66	1.50	Home Oil	9,200	2.54	2.66	2.55	2.59
No	.01½	.01	Madison	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
No	.02	.01	Marjon Oil	1,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.07	.04	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.05 bid .06 asked)			
No	.05	.02	Mercury	200	.04½	.04	.04	.04
No	.05½	.04	Mill City Pete	......	(.07 bid .09 asked)			
1	.19	.12	Model	600	.16	.18	.18	.18
25c.	.05½	.04	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.40	Okalta	1,100	.55	.60	.56	.60
No	.04	.02	Pacalta Oil	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
1	.26	.18	Pacific Petroleums	......	(.20 bid .25 asked)			
No	.15	.04½	Royal Canadian	4,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	•.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	25.00	17.12	Royalite	10	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
No	.01½	.01	South End	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.10	Southwest Pete	600	.20	.25	.20	.25
1	.05½	.02½	Spooner	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
25c.	.14	.10	Sunset Oil	......	(.09 bid .... asked)			
No	.05	.03	United	3,800	.04½	.05	.04	.04½
No	.04½	.03	Vanalta	500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			

*Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Sept. 8 to Sept. 13)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Sept. 13
Beaver Lumber, c.	750	3.00	3.00	3.00
Dominion Envelope, c.	10	8.00	8.00	8.00
Great-West Life	20	195.00	195.00	195.00
Monarch Life	5	35.00	35.00	35.00
Sachigo River	10	3.50	3.50	3.50
United Grain Growers	1	10.00	10.00	10.00
Wings	650	.50	.40	.40
Wings Voting Trust	200	.45	.45	.45

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..	Fed. Grain, c.	..	31½
Beav. Lumber, p.	102½	..	Grouped Inc.	..	5⅛
Can. Airways	1	..	Nor. Can. Mtg. p.	5	..
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Nor. Trusts	7	7½
Corr. P. Box, s.	.60	..	Traders Bldg.	43	..
Cres. Cream., pf.	10	11	West. Brew.	1⅝	2
Dom. Envelope, p.	94¼	100	West. Grain, p.	..	9
Fed. Grain, c.	.35	..	West. Steel	8⅛	9

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Sept. 16	15,600	22,800	332,000	......
Sept. 15	14,500	24,800	297,000	6,400
Sept. 13	11,900	13,500	213,000	6,950
Sept. 12	22,700	49,100	557,000	11,100
Sept. 11	18,700	32,500	482,000	10,780
Sept. 10	13,400	45,400	597,000	17,800

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Sept. 17, 1941

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
5	Nov. '41	100½	101	.48
1½	May '42	100½	100¾	.45
2	June '42	100¾	101¼	.18
3	Oct. '42	102	102¼	.76
2½	June '43	101½	102½	1.13
5	Oct. '43	106½	106¾	1.69
2	June '44	100¾	101¼	1.52
a2½	Jan. '44	97½	98½‡	2.97
4½	Oct. '44	107½	108½	1.77
2½	Nov. '44	101¾	102½	1.70
a2½	Aug. '45	96½	97½‡	3.25
4	Oct. '45	104½	105	b1.60
4½	Feb. '46	109	109¾	2.15
3½	June '49	102¾	103½	b2.45
3½	Oct. '49	102¾	103½	b2.33
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102	b2.94
3½	Feb. '52	101½	102	b2.90
a5	May '52	101½	‡102½	b .68
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106½	b2.85
3	Oct. '52	98½	99½	3.08
3	June '55	98½	99½	3.04
4½	Nov. '56	107	107¾	b2.85
4½	Nov. '57	107¾	108½	b2.96
3	June '58	98½	99	3.05
4½	Nov. '58	108½	109½	b3.05
4½	Nov. '59	109½	110½	b3.07
a4	Oct. '60	101½	‡102½	b3.70
a3½	Jan. '61	92	93½‡	3.74
3½	June '66	100¾	101½	b3.15
a3e	Jan. '67	88½	89½‡	3.63
a3e	Nov. '68	88½	89½‡	3.60
†3	Perpet'l.	93½	94	3.19
	Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
	Can. Nat'l. Railways:			
2	Feb. '43	100½	101½	1.10
2½	Jan. '46	100½	101½	1.95
3	May '44	102½	103½	1.65
3	Dec. '50	99½	100	3.00
3	Feb. '53	98	99	3.08
3	Jan. '59	97½	98½	3.13
*4½	Sept. '51	115	116	2.65
*4½	Feb. '56	115½	116½	3.10
4½	July '57	116	117	3.12
*4½	June '55	117½	118½	3.08
5	Feb. '54	116½	117½	3.24
*5e	July '69	115	116	b1.00
*5e	Oct. '69	119	120	b2.77
*5e	Feb. '70	119	120	b2.86
	Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. '62	99	100	3.00
	Provincial Gov't. Bonds			
	New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. '51	90	92	3.97
3½	Aug. '49	94	96	3.80
3½	June '56	93½	95½	3.90
c4	Nov. '47	99	101	b3.73
c4½	Apr. '61	103	105	4.12
c5	Jan. '60	105	108	4.36
	Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. '52	95½	97	3.33
3½	June '56	95½	97½	3.46
3½	Nov. '50	99	100½	3.42
c4½	Sept. '52	106	107½	b3.12
c4½	Nov. '60	109	111½	3.65
c5	Mar. '60	115	117	3.71
	Ontario:			
2½	May '45	99½	100½	2.42
3	Apr. '48	99½	100½	b2.94
3	Nov. '50	98½	99½	3.06
3½	Nov. '51	100	101	b3.11
3½	May '55	100	100¾	b3.16
*4	June '62	108	110	3.32
4½	June '50	110	111	3.04
*4½	Jan. '62	114	116	3.40
5	Oct. '48	111½	112½	3.02
*5	Dec. '60	120	122	3.42
5½	July '46	111	112	2.82
	Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. '48	99½	100½	b2.86
3½	Feb. '53	100	101	b3.11
3½	Apr. '47	101½	102½	3.00
	Prince Edward Island:			
3	Oct. '45	95	98	3.53
	Quebec:			
3	Nov. '47	96	97½	3.45
3½	Mar. '48	96½	98½	3.51
3½	Mar. '59	95	97	3.73
4	Nov. '52	100	102	[illegible]
3¾	Feb. '55	97½	99	[illegible]
4½	Aug. '58	102	104	[illegible]
4½	Jan. '63	104	107	[illegible]
	Alberta:			
4	Dec. '54	64	68	[illegible]
4½	Oct. '51	66	71	[illegible]
4½	Oct. '56	66	70	[illegible]
*5	Oct. '59	68	72	[illegible]
c5½	Apr. '52	69½	72½	[illegible]
6	Mar. '47	73	76	[illegible]
	British Columbia:			
c4	Dec. '57	99	103	[illegible]
*4½	Jan. '51	104	107	[illegible]
c4½	Oct. '53	104	107	[illegible]
c5	Apr. '54	107	111	[illegible]
5½	Feb. '45	104	108	[illegible]
6	Feb. '47	106	110	[illegible]
	Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. '57	93	97	[illegible]
c4½	Dec. '56	96	100	[illegible]
*5	Dec. '59	99	102	[illegible]
5½	Oct. '55	101	105	[illegible]
6	Apr. '47	103	107	[illegible]
	Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. '54	74	78	[illegible]
4	Nov. '60	73	77	[illegible]
c4½	Oct. '51	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
c4½	Mar. '60	79	83	[illegible]
5	Aug. '58	84	88	[illegible]
5½	Oct. '52	89	93	[illegible]
6	Mar. '52	92	96	[illegible]

*—Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b—Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c—Payable Can. & N.Y. —Payable N.Y. †—Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. —Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e—Callable at a premium. ‡—N.Y. funds.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto) Sept. 16, 1941

Industrials:	Bid.	Ask.
Acme Farm., pf.	45	47½
Andian National	29	30
Anglo C. Tel., A	8½	8¾
Atlas Steel	19½	..
Barrymore, pfd.	30	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	13½	15
Do., pfd.	67	72
B. C. Sugar	74½	76½
B. C. Tel., 1st p	110½	114
Burns & Co., A	4½	5½
Do., B	3	4
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
Can. Indust., A.	173	177
Can. Ing. Rand	75	77
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	2¾	..
Can. Tube, 1st p	88	..
Chase, A. W., p.	18	20
Claude Neon. p.	4½	5½
Colonial Steam.	24	26
Copeland Fl. un.	12	14
Colonial Realty	3	..
Dom. Manuf., p.	60	65
Dunlop T. p. $25	21	22
East. Steel, pf.	..	20
Easy Wash. p $10	9¾	10¾
Goderich Elev.	6¾	7½
Guelph Carp., c.	16	19
Gurney Fdry., p	1½	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	13	14
Hi'land Dairy, p	48	51
Homewood San.	...	110
Inglis, John	4½	5
Ingram & Bell p	95	..
Kingst. Ship. un	31	32½
Loblaw, Inc., c.	11	12
Minn.&Ont. P. c	4	4½
M'row Screw, p.	104	106
Do., com.	12½	..
Moirs, pfd.	18½	21½
Morrison Br. un	4	5

	Bid	Ask.
Mt. R. Hotel, c.	2½	3½
N. B. Tel., c.	10½	12½
Neilson, Wm. p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	55	58½
Ont. Jockey C.	800	900
Ont. Tobacco, p.	16	20
Pac. C. Term. c.	9½	10½
Prov. Paper, pf.	100	102½
Ruddy, E. L., p.	22	25
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Stand. Fuel, p.	52½	55
Stedman, pf. $60	57	59
Sutton Horsley	1½	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	40	..
Do., pfd.	65	70
Un. F. Co-op.	2½	3½
Un. Steel A pf.	23½	25
Viceroy Mfg., p.	25	..
Do., com.	13	..
Westons Hold.	3½	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	122	132½
Brockville Tr.	40	..
Capital Tr.	30	32½
Comm. Fin., c.	3½	3¾
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	44	46
Guaranty Trust.	100	103½
Guelph & O. $50	51	53½
Indust. Mtge.	24	..
Lambton Loan	30	33
London & West.	34	37
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	..	47
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	50	55
Traders Fin. A c	6	8
Do., A pfd.	76½	79½
Trusts & Gr. new	40	43
Victoria Trust	73	77
Waterloo Trust	99	..

	Bid	Ask.
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brit. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Confed. 30% pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown, fully pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. of Can. Gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire, 25% pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior 38% pd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal, 25% pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great-West Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufac. Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monarch Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sov. L. 25% pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tor. General	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellington Fire.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Assce.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's King. un	61	[illegible]
Do. St. Cath. un	52	[illegible]
Mansf. Theat. p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Para. Kitch., p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Oshawa, c	8	[illegible]
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	4	5
Inv. Found. un.	42	[illegible]
Sec's. Hold., pf.	18	[illegible]
United Corp., A	19½	[illegible]
Do., B	4¾	[illegible]
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	27	..
Do., pfd.	101	[illegible]
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	101	[illegible]
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	41	..
Nor. Ont. Pr. p.	70	[illegible]

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1941

	Bid	Ask
Albany River (Old)	.03	.05
(New)	.08	.11
Amal Kirk	.06	.07½
Anoki	.03½	.04½
Aquarius	.13	.15
Arjon	.04½	.05½
Armistice	.13	.16
Argosy	.07	.08½
Area	.03½	.04
Athona (Old)	.01	.02
(New)	.02	.03
Barb Lar	.02½	.03
Bilmac	..	.01½
Brock	.30	.32
Buf Bear	..	.03
Calder Bo	.06	.07½
Central M	.02½	.03
Cheminis	.03½	.04½
Coin Lake	.03½	.04
Cons Chib	.06½	..
Crescent	.00½	.01
Dayton	.01	.02
Demp Cad	.01	.01½
Denovo	.10	.12
Delpine	.12½	.13
Desants n	.15	.19
Dona Pat	.01	.01½
E Laco'a	..	.01
Eastward	.20	.25
Elmos	.06	.08
Franco	.30	.35
Galore	.01	.02
Gate Pat	.00½	.01½
Gilbec	.00½	.01½
Highridge	..	.08
Hoyle nw	.21	.23
Hugh PaP	.07	.08
Hutch Lke	.01	.02
Jasper	..	.14
Keora	.01	.02
Kenricia	.01	.02
Kewaga's	.02	.03
Kiena	.01	.03
Kirk Gate	.00½	.01½
Lacoma	.01	.01½
Laguerre	.32	.34
Lake Duf	.17	.19
Lake Gen	.13	.16½
Largold	.23	.25
Lw Pete	.13	.16
Magnet C	.86	.91
Magnet L	.18	..
Martin Br	.03	.04
Margaret	.07½	.09
Mata Can	.03½	.04½
Mata Con	.18	.20
McLellan	.21	.24
McMar'ac	.37	.40
Mof Hal n	.02	.03
Mooshla	.01½	.02½
Mosher	.08	.09
McManus	.01½	.02½
Nat Mal	.35	.38
New Aug	.25	.27
Nickel O	.70	.95
Norbeau	.20	.25
Northland (1940)	.03½	.04½
Norwin	.04	.06
Numalake	.09	.11
Oklend	.07	.09
O'Leary	.03	.04
Ont Kirk	.12	.14
Opemiska	.05	..
Oriole	.00½	.01½
Orpit	.11½	.12½
Ossian	.01	.01½
Pascalis	.33	.36
Pontiac (Old)	.04	.05
Pelangio	.01½	.02½
Phoenix	.01	.02½
Polaris	..	.07
Propri'y	4.10	4.25
Presdor	.05½	.05½
Queb Mn	.16	[illegible]
Rahn Lke	..	[illegible]
Rand Ml	.19	[illegible]
Red Lake	.01	[illegible]
Ribago (New)	.01½	[illegible]
Rouge D	.08½	.11
S.A.G.A.	1.00	1.25
Sachigo	3.75	4.00
Sanshaw Special	..	[illegible]
Senore	.06	[illegible]
Shenango (New)	.17	[illegible]
Sheldon	.04	[illegible]
Skynner	.01½	[illegible]
Smelters G	.00½	[illegible]
Sunbeam	..	[illegible]
Springer	.29	[illegible]
Stadacona	.08	[illegible]
Thomson	.16	[illegible]
Treaty P	..	[illegible]
Tundra	..	[illegible]
Union Mn	.03½	[illegible]
Wasu	..	[illegible]
West Red	.00½	[illegible]
Wesley	.04½	[illegible]
Y David'n	.25	.27

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada) Sept. 16, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Sept. 16	Asked Sept. 16	Bid Sept. 9
▲‡Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	12	14	12
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	74	77	74
B. C. Power	4½	'60	100	102	100
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	106	108	105½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	107½	109½	107
Do.	5	'64	103	...	103
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	102½	104½	103
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	102	105	103½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	100½	102½	101
*Do., A	3½	'69	98½	100½	98½
♦Do., B	3½	'69	97½	99½	97½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	100	102	100
Do.	5	'57	98	101	98
*Int. Hydro-E.	6	'44	45	48	48½
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	101	103	101½
L. St. Law Pwr.	5	'55	98½	101½	98
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	99	101	98
Mtl. L. H. & P.	3½	'56	102	104	102
Do.	3½	'73	101	103	99½
Do.	3½	'63	101½	103½	101
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	97	100	96½
†Do.	5	'55	69½	72½	68½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	103½	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101	103	101
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	101½	103½	101½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101½	103½	101½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	95½	98½	95
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	101	103	101
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	107	110	106½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104½	...	104½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	102	104	102
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	101½	103½	101
Do.	3½	'46	101½	103½	101
Do.	4	'69	101	103	100½
Union Gas	4½	'50	102	104	102
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	73	76	70
†United Secs.	5½	'52	38	41	39½
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	77	80	75½
Do., B	5	'65	57	60	55½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	77	80	74½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	77	80	74½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	103½	101½
Do.	6	'54	98	101	98½
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	100½	102½	100½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103½	105½	103½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101	103	101
†B. C. P. & Pap.	6	'50	93	96	91
†‡Do.	7	'50	114	117	113
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	69	72	68½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	68	71	67
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	97	100	96
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Can. Steamships	5	'57	100½	102½	101
Can. Canners	4	'51	102	104	102
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	104½	106½	104½
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	90	93	90
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	77½	80½	77
C. P. R.	3½	'51	95½	97½	95½
Do.	4	'49	99	101	99
Do.	6	'42	101	103	101
Col. Steamships	6	'54	98½	101½	97½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	[illegible]	..	74½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	95½	98½	95½
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	107	110	107½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103	105	102½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	98	101	98½
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	81	84	80½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	100	103	100
‡Dufferin Pav.	5	'55	64	67	64
†East. Dairies	6	'49	86	89	86
Famous Players	4½	'51	99	101	98½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	100½	102½	100½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	100½	102½	100
Galt Brass	5	'50	90	..	90
Gen. Stl. Wares.	4½	'52	100½	102½	100½
*Great L. Paper.	5	'55	96½	98½	96
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	77½	80½	77½
†Gypsum, Lime	5½	'48	101	103	101
Ham. By-Pr., C.	5	'55	102½	104½	102½
Do.	6	'56	100	102	100½
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	105	102
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	80	83	81
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	42	45	42
*Inter. P., Nfld.	4½	'68	91	..	91
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	42	45	42
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104	106	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	91½	94½	90½
Do.	5	'61	67	70	67
Legare	6	'61	86	89	86
Maple Leaf M.	3	'58	78	81	77
Man. Sugar	6	'60	100½	102½	100
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	96	99	94½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	102
McCormick's	4	'52	96	99	96½
Do.	4½	'52	103	...	103
Mercury Mills	5	'50	96	99	94½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & Co., Toronto)

Sept. 16, 1941

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid Sept. 16	Asked Sept. 16	Bid Sept. 9
†Allens Tor. Th., p.	32½	36	[illegible]
Atlas Steel, 7% pref.	102½	103½	[illegible]
Brown Co., c.	2.50	2.75	[illegible]
Can. Col. Airways	3.00	3.50	[illegible]
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pref.	23½	29	[illegible]
C.P.R., pref. (£ par)	1.80	2.50	[illegible]
Cawthra Apts. pfd.	1¾	2½	[illegible]
Colling. Term. units	.65	1.00	[illegible]
Corrug. Paper Box, c.	.55	.70	[illegible]
Dover Industries	6½	7½	[illegible]
East. Bake., p.	29	33	[illegible]
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	43½	50	[illegible]
Galt Brass, c.	8	9½	[illegible]
Imperial Varnish, c.	9½	10½	[illegible]
Inter. Equities, units	25½	30	[illegible]
Inter. Util. 1.75 pfd.	14½	16	[illegible]
†Loew's Lond. Th., p.	2¾	3½	[illegible]
*Monarch Mtge. Inv. un.	.30	.50	[illegible]
Murphy Paint, com.	9	11	[illegible]
Do., units	98	99½	[illegible]
Nat. Hosiery, pref.	.65	.90	[illegible]
Do., com.	.50	.80	[illegible]
†N. Amer. Elev., p.	70½	..	[illegible]
Reanite Corp.	2½	3	[illegible]
Second Std. Royal's p.	.02½	.03½	[illegible]
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	1¾	2½	[illegible]
Tip Top Tailors Inc., p.	13½	14½	[illegible]
Traders Fin. Rts.	12½	13½	[illegible]
Wentw. Radio, pref.	3	4½	[illegible]
West Can. Hydro, p.	11	12	[illegible]
West Life. 10% p.	8¾	10	[illegible]

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Sept. 16	Asked Sept. 16	Bid Sept. 9
Mersey Paper	5	'57	99	102	[illegible]
†Do.	6	'49	98	101	[illegible]
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	89	92	[illegible]
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	84	87	[illegible]
‡Mtl. Drydocks	6	'48	71	74	[illegible]
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	59	62	[illegible]
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101	103	[illegible]
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	83	86	[illegible]
Price Bros.	5	'57	98½	100½	[illegible]
Do.	4	'57	87	90	[illegible]
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104½	107½	[illegible]
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	96	99	[illegible]
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	99½	101½	[illegible]
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	[illegible]
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	100½	102½	[illegible]
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	93½	96½	[illegible]
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	101½	103½	[illegible]
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103½	105½	[illegible]
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97	..	[illegible]
Sterling Coal	6	'45	97	100	[illegible]
Stop & Shop	3	'47	57	60	[illegible]
United Corp.	5	'53	93	96	[illegible]
*United Gas	5½	'48	104	106	[illegible]
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	97½	99½	[illegible]
†Western Grain	6	'49	67	70	[illegible]

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

Sept. 16, 1941

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	113.00	115.00	[illegible]
Hamilton	5	1950	108.25	111.25	[illegible]
Montreal	5	1945	95.00	97.00	[illegible]
Ottawa	4½	1945	103.75	105.25	[illegible]
†Quebec	5	1959	104.00	106.00	[illegible]
Saint John	5	1950	104.50	106.50	[illegible]
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.00	114.00	[illegible]
†Vancouver	5	1950	102.00	104.00	[illegible]
Winnipeg	5	1944	102.00	104.00	[illegible]

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.42	[illegible]
Can. Amer. Trust	3.00	[illegible]
Can. Inter. Trust	4.00	[illegible]
Can. Invest. Fund	3.40	[illegible]
Corporate Investors	5.58	[illegible]
Trans-Canada	10.10	[illegible]

Annual Meetings

1941	Company	Place
Sept. 22	Kerr Lake Mines	New York
Sept. 22	Puebla Tram., Lt. & P.†	London, Eng.
Sept. 23	Mexican L. & Pr.†	Toronto
Sept. 23	Saguenay Power*	Montreal
Sept. 25	Int. Paper & Pr.*	Boston
Sept. 26	Power Corp. of Can.	Montreal
Sept. 29	Paymaster Cons. M. S.	Porcupine
Sept. 29	Calgary & Edm. Corp.	Winnipeg

†Bondholders. *Special.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Sept. 15	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	▲10c	2.80	..
Aunor Gold	12c	1.77	..
Beattie Gold	16c	1.08	14.8
Bralorne	80c+40c	11.37	*10.6
Broulan Porc.	12c	.78½	15.3
Buffalo Ankerite	▲30c	4.50	..
Bulolo Gold	$3	18.75	16
Can. Malartic	8c	.63	12.7
Cariboo Gold	16c+8c	2.30	*10.3
Central Patricia	16c+6c	1.70	*12.9
Chesterville	10c	1.62	..
Chenenour Willans	3c	.73	..
Coniagas	▲1½c	1.05	..
Coniaurum	16c	1.29	12.4
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1.50	40.75	*6.2
Delnite	▲3c	.75	..
Dome Mines	$2	23.00	8.7
East Malartic	▲20c	2.58	..
Falconbridge	15c	3.70	..
Francoeur Gold	▲4c	.56	..
Goldale	12c	.13	..
Gold Belt	▲2c	.26	..
Grandview	▲1½c	.15½	..
Gunnar Gold	6c	.26	..
Hallnor	60c	4.00	15
Hard Rock	▲5c	.86	..
Hedley Mascot	8c	.48	..
Hollinger	65c+45c	12.87	*8.5
Howey Gold	▲2c	.23	..
Hudson Bay	$2	30.00	6.7
Inspiration	†2c	.54	..
Inter. nickel, com.	$2	37.50	5.3
Island Mountain	▲8c	1.20	..
Jason	†2c	.37½	..
Kerr Addison	▲22c	4.45	..
Kerr Lake	†10c	.30	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+3c	.77½	*15.5
Kootenay Belle		.25	..
Lamaque Gold	40c+15c	4.85	*11.3
Lake Shore	$1.40	15.00	9.3
Leitch	8c	.46	17.4
Little Long Lac	▲10c	1.90	..
Macassa	32c+3c	3.95	*8.9
Madsen R. Lake	†6c	.70	..
Malartic Gold	†5c	2.75	..
McGillivray Coal	†3c+1c	.20	..
McKenzie Red L.	12c	1.05	11.4
Moneta	8c	.38	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	50.25	*6
McLeod-Cockshutt	†20c	2.18	..
Mayboh Gold	4c	.29	..
Negus	†5c	.55	..
Nipissing	15c	1.30	11.5
Noranda	$4	56.50	7.1
[illegible]	▲20c	4.75	..
North Empire	10c	1.57	..
O'Brien Gold	12c	1.16	10.8
Pamour Porc.	20c+2c	2.55	*8.6
Pato Cons.	†6c	1.80	..
Pend Oreille	16c+4c	1.53	*13.1
Perron Gold	40c	.242	16.5
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.80	13.8
Pickle Crow	$1.20	8.50	14.1
Placer Develop.	.11c	.80	13.7
Premier	20c+10c	3.20	*9.4
Preston E. Dome	▲9c+3c	.49	..
Privateer Mines	12c	.20	..
Quebec Gold	†5c	.03	..
Relief Arlington	14c+6c	2.37	*8.4
San Antonio	16c	.99	16.2
Sheep Creek	▲5c	1.03	..
Sherritt Gordon	▲30c	7.85	..
Sigma Mines	16c	.75	21
Silbak Premier	▲6½c	.60	..
Siscoe	4c	.14½	..
Sturgeon River	▲2½c	1.87	..
Sudbury Basin	▲5½c	.70	..
Sullivan Cons.	▲1c	.10	..
Surf Inlet	28c	2.50	11.2
Sylvanite Gold	40c+5c	2.85	*15.8
Teck-Hughes	12c+5c	1.40	*12.1
Toburn	▲11c	1.80	..
Upper Canada	▲16c	4.50	..
Ventures	▲20c	5.05	..
Waite Amulet	3c	.21	..
Wendigo			
Wright-Harg.	40c+30c	4.20	*16.7
Ymir Yankee	2c	.05	..

*Yield including bonus. †Initial. ‡Paid in 1940. ▲Paid or declared payable in 1941 to date.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surp., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Asbestos Corp.	15c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., bonus	15c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Amer. Cyan., A, B	†15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Assoc. Brew., c.	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Alta. W. Pres., p.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 26
B. C. Tele., 1st pf.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., 2nd pref.	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Brant. Cordage, p.	32½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Building Prod.	17½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Belding Cort.	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Bralorne Mines	20c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., extra	10c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Bell Telephone	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
B. C. Power, A	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Bk. of N. Scotia	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Beattie Gold	4c	Sept. 23	Sept. 9
Brazilian Tr., pfd.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Brit. Amer. Oil	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Buff. Ankerite	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Burlington Steel	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Calgary & Edm.	5c	Sept. 30	Aug. 30
Can. Bread, 1st pf.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Do., B pref.	62½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Canada Dry	†15c	Sept. 24	Sept. 10
Canada Cement, p.	$1.25	Sept. 20	Aug. 30
Can. Indust., A, B	$1.50	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Canadian Oil, pf.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Can. Gen. Electric	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Can. Nor. Power	*15c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	*$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Can. Canners	12½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., 1st pref.	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., participating	5c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., conv. pref.	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., participating	5c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Celanese	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Do., extra	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Canadian Car, pfd.	44c	Oct. 10	Sept. 20
Can. Cottons	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada Cycle	30c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Can. Bk. of Comm.	$2	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Can. Gen. Invest.	12½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Malartic	2c	Sept. 26	Sept. 6
Can. Cr. Stone	10c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Canada Iron Fds.	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Breweries, pf.	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. For. Inv., p.	*$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Wire Box A	37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada Packers	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. West'ghouse	*50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Cent. Patricia	4c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Do., extra	2c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Coniaurum Mines	4c	Sept. 25	Sept. 12
Cariboo Gold	8c	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Do., extra	8c	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Can. Bakeries, pf.	$2.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Carnation C., 1 p.	†$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Celanese of Amer.	†50c	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Do., pr. pf.	†$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do.	†$1.75	Jan. 1/42	Dec. 16
Do., part. pfd.	†$3.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Cent. Can. Loan	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Cons. D. Std. Sec. p	$1.37½	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Consumers Gas	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Chartered Trust	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Command Oils	2c	Sept. 29	Sept. 13
Cons. Bakeries	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Cons. Sand & Gr., p.	$2	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Donnacona Pap. A B	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
David & Frere, A	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Dominion Glass	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dom. Foundries, c.	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Dominion Tar, p.	$1.37½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Dom. Textile	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Easy Washing, p.	17½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	17½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Economic Invest.	*62½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
East. Can. Savings	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
East. Twp. Tele.	25c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Eastern Trust	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Extension Oil	10.445	Oct. 10	Sept. 15
Fanny Farmer	†37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ford Motor, A, B	25c	Sept. 27	Sept. 6
Famous Players	25c	Sept. 27	Sept. 6
Falconbridge N.	5c	Sept. 29	Sept. 9
Foundation Co.	25c	Oct. 17	Sept. 30
Gt. Lakes Pap., A, B, P.	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Gatineau Pwr.	$1	Sept. 30	Sept. 2
Do., 5% pref.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 2
Do., 5½% pref.	$1.37	Oct. 1	Sept. 2
Greening Wire	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gt. West Life	$3.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Gt. West Sadd., p.	75c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	75c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Goodyear Tire	62c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	62½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gt. Lakes Pwr., pf.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	$1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Hinde & Dauch	12½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Honey Dew	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Hamilton Cotton, p.	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
H. Smith Paper, p.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Huron & E. Mtg.	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Howe Sound	†75c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Imperial Bank	$2.50	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Imperial Tobacco	10c	Sept. 30	Sept. 5
Do., pref.	3%	Sept. 30	Sept. 5
Int. Pap. & Pr. p.	†$1.25	Sept. 27	Sept. 19
Int. Nickel, pf.	†$1.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 3
Indust. Accept.	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Do., pref.	$1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Invest. Found. p.	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Int. Nickel	†50c	Sept. 30	Sept. 2
Int. Power, pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Jam. Pub. Service	17c	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 22

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND
Chartered Trust and Executor Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1941, payable October 1st, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, August 21st, 1941.

The Dominion Bank
Dividend No. 236

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1941, making a total distribution of ten per cent for the fiscal year. The Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of November, 1941, to shareholders of record of the 20th October, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE, General Manager.

Toronto, 11th September, 1941.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dividend No. 219

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1941 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.

Toronto, 11th September 1941.

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum or Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending September 30th, 1941, on the First Preference stock, and for the three months ending September 30th, 1939, on the Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on September 30th, 1941, to all First and Second Preference shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on September 15th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
J. C. BROADFOOT, Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 3rd, 1941.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the one hundred and twentieth and one hundred and twenty-first quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) each, being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum for each of the quarters ending May 31, 1941, and August 31, 1941, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to Shareholders of record the 15th day of September, 1941, and that cheques will be mailed October 1st, 1941.

Books not closed.
By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Quebec, September 4, 1941.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Kirkland Lake	5c	Oct. 29	Sept. 29
Lake of W. Mill., c.	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Landed Banking	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Lamaque Gold	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Lang, J. A.	17½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Loew's London, p.	27½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Maple L. Gdns., p.	40c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Marcus Loew's, p.	$1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Do., arrears	$1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Mtl. C. & D. Bank	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Modern Contain.	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., extra	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Moneta Porc.	2c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Moore Corp.	55½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
Do., pref., A, B	†$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
McColl-Front. pfd.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	37c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Murphy Paints	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Do., pref.	$1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Nan.-Dune. Util.	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
New Eng. Pwr., p.	†$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., 2nd pref.	†33⅓c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Nat'l. Grocers, pf.	37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Nat. Breweries	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	44c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†40c	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
North Star Oil, pf.	8¾c	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
N.S. Lt. & Pr., ord.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Trust	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Niag. W. Weav.	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Nor. Ont. Power	*20c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	*$1.50	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Ottawa El. Rly.	30c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	15c	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Do., pref.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ogilvie Flour, c.	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Page Hersey T.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Pato Cons. Gold	10c	Sept. 20	Sept. 8
Perron Gold	*4c	Sept. 29	Aug. 30
Do., extra	*1c	Sept. 29	Aug. 30
Petrol Oil & G.	*2c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Pioneer Gold	10c	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Preston E. Dome	5c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Pickle Crow	10c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	*$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., 2nd pref.	*75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Para. Pictures	†35c	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do., 1st pref.	†$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	†15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Porto Rico Pwr., p.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Premier Gold	3c	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Price Bros. pfd.	1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Remington Rand	†20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Russell Ind.	30c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
R. S. Mills	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Sylvanite Gold	7c	Sept. 30	Aug. 16
Simon & Sons	15c	Sept. 27	Sept. 13
Do., pref.	$1.75	Sept. 27	Sept. 13
Sangamo	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Sun Life Assur.	$3.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Sher. Williams, p.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Silverwoods	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	20c	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Stand. Paving, pf.	31¼c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Stedman Bros., pfd.	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., com.	15c	Sept. 22	Sept. 10
So. Amer. Gold	†10c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
South Can. Pwr., p	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Sheep Creek Gold	4c	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Simpsons, pref.	$1.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	$1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30
Stand. Radio, A, B	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Teck-Hughes	*10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Tor. Gen. Trusts	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Toronto Mortgage	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Tamblyn	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Do., pref.	62½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Tip Top Tailors	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Traders Finance, p.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
United Fuel, p.	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Viau, pref.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
W. Can. Hydro, pf.	20c	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Wabasso Cotton	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
W. Koot. Pwr., pf.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
West. Grocers	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Weston, George, c.	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Willson Stat., pfd.	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Wilsil	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Wright-Harg.	10c	Oct. 1	Aug. 21
Do., extra	5c	Oct. 1	Aug. 21

†Payable in U. S. funds.
*Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
‡Final distribution of capital. Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited
Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited, payable on the 1st October, 1941, to shareholders of record as at close of business on 20th September, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
H. W. CAPEL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., 11th September, 1941.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 67 quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable October 15th, 1941.

No par value Common Stock

No. 49, quarterly 15c. per share, payable October 25th, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1941.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

August 26th, 1941.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
Preference Dividend No. 43

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable November 1, 1941, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on October 17, 1941. The transfer books will not be closed.

Frank Hay, Secretary.

Toronto, September 12, 1941.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company has been declared for the Quarter ending September 30, 1941, payable October 17, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. GREARSON, Secretary.

Montreal, September 11, 1941.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 55.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1941, payable October 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, Secretary.

September 8th, 1941.

The Toronto Mortgage Company
Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October, 1941,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

4th September, 1941.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 349
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 74

A regular dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 7th day of October, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of September, 1941.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1941.

I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1941, to Shareholders of record as at close of business September 15th, 1941, in Canadian funds.

W. S. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.

Stage Set For Talks On Alberta Default

The stage has been set for opening negotiations for refunding the Province of Alberta's defaulted debt, with representatives from all large interests in Edmonton to confer with the Alberta Treasury Board.

Representatives of Canadian and U. S. bondholders and Canadian financial institutions will confer with the Aberhart government board to arrive at a scheme for correcting the province's five-year-old default. About $147 millions of debt is involved.

Royal Bank's Position In Brazil Better

Royal Bank of Canada's three branches in Brazil will continue to function as a result of a decree issued by the government permitting American banks of deposit to continue operations.

Last April the government issued an order calling on foreign banks of deposit either to nationalize or cease operations in July, 1946. The changed attitude of the government is seen as a goodwill gesture, particularly to the United States, which has been advancing substantial credit to Brazil.

WANTED
Standard Clay Products
6's 1942 at 65
A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

Searle Heads Grain 'change

Powell and Graham Are New Vice-presidents For 1941-42

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have elected Stewart A. Searle president for 1941-42. He succeeds George S. Mathieson, the only member to hold the position for two successive years. Mr. Searle is the 34th president of the present exchange which was reorganized in 1908.

Mr. Searle is vice-president and director of the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., and director and general manager of the Searle Terminal, Ltd.

K. A. Powell, president of Hallet and Carey Ltd., and director of the Goderich Elevator Co., Ltd., and C. E. Graham, secretary-treasurer

STEWART A. SEARLE

of Melady Sellers and Co., Ltd., were elected vice-presidents of the exchange.

Members elected to council were: W. J. Dowler, H. L. Flood, C. C. Head, John W. Horn, Geo. S. Mathieson and Clarence H. Smith for two-year terms, and R. R. Emerson for a one-year term.

Those elected to the committee of arbitration were: M. Anderson, G. N. Heimbecker, K. A. Powell, John B. Fisher, N. L. Leach, Herbert Sellers and F. O. Fowler. The committee on appeals is made up of W. J. Dowler, C. E. Hayles, W. A. Murphy, Henry Gauer, Douglas Laird, Ernest S. Parker and C. E. Graham.

Alta. Pacific Net Is Up

Earns $6.71 on Preferred Compared With $5.38

Alberta Pacific Grain Co. reports net profit of $201,416 in the year ended June 30, compared with $161,596 in the preceding year. This was equal to $6.71 on the 7% preferred stock against $5.38. Results for the past year were the most satisfactory since 1929.

No dividends have been earned on the stock since 1930 and arrears at June 30 totalled $77 a share.

H. E. Sellers, president, states in the annual report the Dominion government's policy of restricting wheat acreage and a lack of rainfall will reduce handling of grain in the current season.

The company built 250 temporary country elevator storage annexes with a capacity of 7.5 million bus. during the year to take care of the heavy 1940 crop and large carryover from previous years.

Elevator Capacity Increased

The company also erected temporary terminal storage bins at the lakehead with a capacity of 2 million bus.

N. Bawlf Grain Co. was purchased during the year by Alberta Pacific and assets absorbed into the company at Dec. 14, 1940. The company sold practically all duplicate facilities. Country elevators were increased to 464 from 368 operated at June 30, 1940. In addition the Bawlf terminal, with a capacity of 2.4 million bush., at the head of the lakes was acquired.

Alberta Pacific withdrew from the milling business during the year by the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Atlas Flour Mills Ltd., Vancouver.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended June 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Operating profit	993,770	873,803
Add: Invest. income	44,012	10,645
Subsid. adjust.	2,605	......
Gross earnings	1,040,387	884,448
Less: Exec. sals., etc.	55,826	52,281
Depreciation	448,385	398,923
Bond interest	180,356	168,071
Directors' fees	2,000	1,250
Elevator moving	2,404	27,327
Income taxes	150,000	75,000
Net profit	201,416	161,596
Add: Prev. surplus	344,452	182,856
Surplus forward	545,869	344,452

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	11,647,829	3,410,624
Current liabilities	9,946,384	1,898,248
Working capital	1,701,445	1,512,376

Brossard is Re-elected Head of Royalty Dealers

R. A. Brossard, of Clifton C. Cross & Co. (B.C.), has been re-elected president of the Oil Royalty Dealers Association at the annual meeting in Vancouver.

Other directors elected were: James McKee, Western City Co., Vancouver; Charles E. Brown, Island Investments, Ltd., Victoria; O. S. Lampman, Laidlaw, Ltd.; D. M. Barry, Nelson & Co., Vancouver; H. M. Hemsworth, Premier Investments, Ltd.

Membership now extends as far east as Toronto and the organization, first formed in British Columbia, is now Dominion-wide in the scope of its activities.

Week in Wheat

Coarse Grain Receipts Limited by Weather

Possibility of Shipments to Eastern Canada Under Special Concessions Seen at Winnipeg — Excessive Moisture and Heat Damage Grain on Fields

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Some recession has been seen during the past week from the high prices previously recorded on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for oats and barley. So far, the market has been comparatively thin, so the somewhat insistent buying has not been needed to be in any great volume to keep prices up, against the limited offerings.

Persistence of bad threshing weather in Manitoba has not only prevented any large volume of deliveries but has also made both farmers and traders reluctant to offer grain in advance for future delivery.

The barley market, it is understood, has been supported not only by demands from feeders but by purchasers of malt. Doubt is developing as to whether maltsters will be able to find sufficient quantities of high grade barley to meet their needs.

Dealers in feed grains were believed to be somewhat nervous about making commitments because of discussions at Ottawa on the feed grain situation. These, it was thought, might lead to some move to ship feed grains east through other than ordinary commercial channels and perhaps with freight rate concessions applying only on grain so moved.

Moisture Plays Havoc

Continued wet weather has continued to work havoc with much of the Manitoba grain. Threshing has been possible only in a few districts and there to a limited extent. Grain which has suffered most is that which has been swathed in preparation for combine harvesting and which has been lying on wet ground, or even at times in water for a prolonged period. Grain in stooks has also sprouted largely, germination being forced by the combination of heat and moisture.

While rain has interfered with threshing in Saskatchewan and Alberta to some considerable extent, the damage done in those provinces has not been so great as in Manitoba. A good deal of Manitoba wheat will be used for livestock feed because of its impaired quality. Reports from the country indicate also that a large quantity of wheat in the other provinces will be fed, not so much on account of its grade, as because farmers either lack sufficient other feed or find it profitable to sell oats and barley in preference to wheat.

Above Official Prices

The wheat market at Winnipeg continues to be sustained at levels slightly higher than the basis for wheat board payments. The bulk of wheat delivered, therefore, is being sold rather than merely delivered to the board. Demand from Canadian millers is not so insistent as it was some weeks ago. This is taken to mean that a number of the largest baking companies and other large flour purchasers have covered their requirements for some time ahead. There has been enough buying, however, from that source, coupled with a small amount of investment buying and of spreading with the Chicago market to absorb the offerings. These have been limited by the small quantities farmers have been able to deliver owing both to bad weather over a large area and by congested elevators at many points.

Canadian Yields

The most recent estimate of the western crop, that of the Winnipeg Free Press, puts the yield at 279.1 million bushels, of which Manitoba is credited with 56.2 million bushels, Saskatchewan with 126.1 millions, and Alberta with 96.7 millions. Wheat acreage of Manitoba is put at 2.7 millions, with average yield of 20.8 bushels per acre; for Saskatchewan the corresponding figures are 12.1 million acres and 10.5 bushels per acre; for Alberta 6.6 million acres and 14.5 bushels per acre.

Total crop of oats for the west is put at 208.3 million bushels; barley at 100.4 million bushels; of rye at 12.544 million bushels and of flax 7 million bushels.

For wheat the Free Press estimate is slightly smaller than that of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which last week published a figure of 286 million bushels. Principal difference is with respect to Saskatchewan, where the Dominion Bureau's figure, at 136 million bushels, is higher by almost 10.8 million bushels. The figures for Manitoba, 56 million bushels, and for Alberta, 94 millions, closely correspond with those of the Free Press. There is no substantial difference with respect to the other grains, Bureau of Statistics figures being oats 220 million bushels, barley 103 millions, rye 12 millions, and flaxseed 7.2 millions.

U. S. Crop Estimate

The United States crop estimate came out concurrently with that of Canada, showing 957.5 million bushels, a yield only exceeded once before, in 1915, when production was over 1 billion bushels. Winter wheat yielded 684 million bushels, durum wheat 43 million bushels, and other spring wheat 229 million bushels.

Record Exports Wheat, Flour

First 8 Months Flour Shipments Are Nearly Double Last Year

In the first eight months of 1941, Canadian flour exports nearly doubled the 1940 figure, reaching 8.8 million barrels against last year's 4.6 millions. For August, the gain was more pronounced, 1.4 million barrels against 575,756.

Substantial, but less impressive from a percentage point of view are the gains in wheat exports, 133 million bushels in the first eight months against 91 million last year. In August, 1941, 14.7 million bushels left Canada against 11.4 millions in August, 1940. In both wheat and flour, the average export price was below that of 1940 in the first eight months, above it in August.

All export figures show a steady gain since 1938, now total four times the amount of flour shipped in that year, over three times the quantity of wheat. The exports for August of wheat and flour had a total value of over $18 millions.

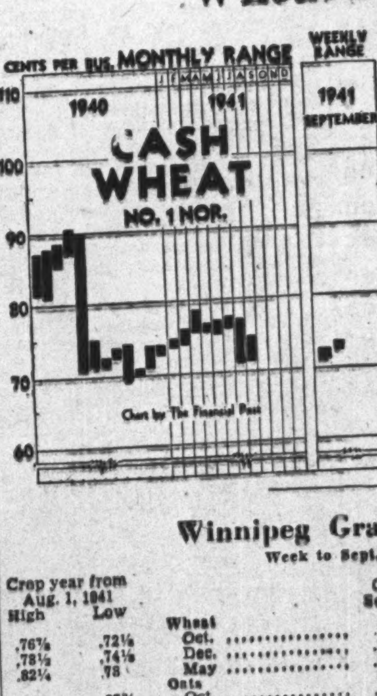
Wheat Flour Exports

August	Quantity Barrels	Value $	Average Export Price $
1938	286,270	1,269,152	4.43
1939	379,276	1,047,675	2.76
1940	575,756	2,094,757	3.63
1941	1,436,586	5,951,564	4.14
Eight Mos. to Aug. 31			
1938	2,220,586	11,909,248	5.36
1939	3,005,951	8,896,804	2.96
1940	4,641,626	18,268,692	3.93
1941	8,820,361	34,129,468	3.86

Wheat Exports

August	Quantity Barrels	Value $	Average Export Price $
1938	6,266,055	5,670,536	0.90
1939	10,272,930	5,463,055	0.53
1940	11,401,161	9,413,354	0.82
1941	14,720,958	12,372,373	0.84
Eight Mos. to Aug. 31			
1938	39,298,033	43,618,716	1.11
1939	75,366,950	45,208,612	0.60
1940	90,970,959	80,408,502	0.88
1941	133,088,617	111,384,028	0.83

Wheat Prices



Cash Quotations

Wheat:	For Week Sept. 15 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Hard	.73⅜	.72½	.72½	.71⅜
1 Nor.	.73⅜	.72½	.72½	.71⅜
2 Nor.	.70⅞	.70	.70	.68⅞
3 Nor.	.68¼	.67⅜	.69⅜	.66⅜
4 Nor.	.67⅜	.66½	.67¼	.65⅜
5 Wheat	.65⅞	.65	.66¼	.64⅞
6 Wheat	.64⅞	.64	.65⅛	.63⅞
Feed	.58⅞	.58	.58	.55¼
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51⅝	.49⅝	.50½	.48
3 C. W.	.50⅛	.47⅝	.49	.46½
Barley:				
1 Feed	.57	.52½	.50⅝	.48
2 Feed	.56¾	.51⅞	.50	.47
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.61½	1.50	1.47½	1.46
2 C. W.	1.57½	1.46	1.43	1.42
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.65⅛	.63¾	.61⅛	.55⅛

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Sept. 13, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1941 High	Low		Open Sept. 9	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 13	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.76⅞	.72⅛	Oct.	.73	.74⅜	.73	.73	.73⅜
.78½	.74⅛	Dec.	.74⅝	.76⅛	.74⅝	.74⅝	.74⅝
.82¼	.78	May	.78⅜	.80¼	.78⅜	.78⅜	.....
		Oats					
.50⅞	.37¾	Oct.	.49⅛	.50⅞	.47⅝	.47⅞	.30½
.48⅛	.35⅛	Dec.	.47⅛	.48½	.45¼	.45⅝	.28½
.47⅞	.38⅛	May	.46⅜	.47⅞	.45	.45	.28¾
		Barley					
.61⅝	.47⅞	Oct.	.54⅜	.61⅝	.54⅛	.55⅜	.35½
.60⅝	.46¼	Dec.	.54¼	.60⅝	.53⅞	.55⅜	.35⅜
.60⅛	.49⅜	May	.54⅛	.60⅛	.54	.55¼	.36¼
		Flax					
1.63⅛	1.40¼	Oct.	1.48	1.63⅛	1.48	1.61½	1.30
1.63	1.40⅛	Dec.	1.46¾	1.63	1.47¾	1.60⅜	1.24¼
1.64½	1.48	May	1.51	1.64½	1.51	1.60⅝	1.24
		Rye					
.65⅞	.53⅜	Oct.	.63	.65⅞	.62¼	.63⅞	.42⅝
.66	.53⅜	Dec.	.62	.66	.62	.62½	.43½
.67⅜	.51⅜	May	.64	.67⅜	.63⅛	.64½	.45⅜

GRAIN MERCHANTS
RECEIVERS · SHIPPERS · EXPORTERS
SINCE 1857
OVER 200 COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN WESTERN CANADA
TERMINAL ELEVATOR AT PORT ARTHUR
Private wires connecting Offices across Canada with New York and Chicago
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED

BUY
War Savings Certificates
Regularly
THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD.

N. M. PATERSON & COMPANY LTD.
Own and Operate
One Terminal Elevator in Fort William
109 Country Elevators
Total Storage Capacity 6,925,000 bus.
31 Vessels on the Great Lakes
Total Carrying Capacity 4,500,000 bus. per trip
Head Office: FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

RELIANCE
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC.
510 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
Also Owning and Operating the Sarnia Elevator Co. Ltd.
Capacity: Toronto, 4 Million Bushels
Sarnia, 3 Million Bushels
The most modern facilities for the storage and transfer of grains, for grain conditioning, and for the production of MASTER FEEDS for Livestock and Poultry. MASTER FEEDS are endorsed and recommended by leaders in the livestock industry of Canada.
QUEEN'S QUAY - - TORONTO

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
C. C. FIELDS, Pres. GEO. S. MATHIESON, Vice-pres. C. E. BABBITT, Sec'y.
Grain Merchants, Shippers and Exporters
709 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY TOLEDO
ST. LOUIS BALTIMORE LONDON LIVERPOOL

Banking Service
1817 - 1941
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £143 millions.
Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2 and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

The ALPINE INN
Glorious Autumn Foliage
The ALPINE INN, Ste. Marguerite Station, Que.

Penmans
A name that inspires confidence throughout Canada in the quality and workmanship of the garments on which it appears.
Head Office, PARIS, ONTARIO
KNITTED PRODUCTS UNDERWEAR
OUTERWEAR HOSIERY

OVERSEAS

$2.50 SENDS 1,000

"BRITISH CONSOLS", "EXPORT", "MACDONALD'S MENTHOL", "SCOTCH BLENDS" or "LEGION" Cigarettes

to any single Military Address Overseas

Soldiers in the Canadian Army OVERSEAS and CANADIANS IN UNITED KINGDOM FORCES (Postpaid).

Mail Order and Remittance to:—
OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
W. C. MACDONALD INC.
P.O. Box 1929, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada

This Offer subject to any change in Government Regulations

SEND THE BOYS THE BEST

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $67,000,000.

Your Investments

What We Do:

1. Give information on Canadian securities to Financial Post subscribers.
2. Publish anonymously letters of general interest.
3. Supply facts rather than opinions.

What We Don't Do:

1. Answer enquiries of non-subscribers.
2. Answer enquiries on foreign securities.
3. Reply by telephone or telegraph.
4. Select list of securities; express opinions; or make forecasts.

Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

Abitibi Paper

Is there any reason to expect the current developments in Abitibi Power & Paper bonds will affect the position of the junior securities?

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. is still undergoing the slow and painful process of reorganization. For this reason it is not easy to give any very definite ideas as to the prospects for this company's securities. Obviously much will depend on the kind of reorganization that is carried out. Bondholders will receive the $130 per $1,000 principal as a repayment of their investment in cash which was authorized last June by Ontario courts on Oct. 15. Following this, it is thought likely that renewed efforts will be made to carry out the judicial sale of the company's assets which was halted almost a year ago.

The bondholders, with upward of $80 millions in principal and interest arrears, obviously have a first claim on the company's assets. What equity will remain for common and preferred shareholders is not clear at this time but they certainly must expect a considerable writing down of their holdings.

Canadian Celanese

Will you let me have some information on the current position of Canadian Celanese Ltd.? In particular, I would like to know prospects for earnings this year.

Demand for celanese and other textile fibres has increased considerably since the advent of war. Restriction on the use of raw silk, imported from Japan, is having a further favorable effect upon demand for products manufactured by Canadian Celanese Ltd. Sales and shipments of the company have been at record levels for many months. The company has been increasing its capacity and manufacturing facilities steadily in an effort to cope with record demands.

In the first six months of the current year the company reported higher net profits, even after taking into consideration increased provision for taxes. It is almost assured that operating results will be more satisfactory than in 1940 when the company reported net profit of $1.3 millions.

Canada Northern Power

As a subscriber of The Financial Post, I would appreciate receiving from you a report on the position of Canada Northern Power Corp.

Canada Northern Power Corp., through its subsidiaries, serves the gold producing districts at the Ontario-Quebec boundary. In the past year output of power has been increasing but the betterment has been offsets by a higher cost of operations. Also affecting the company's earnings was the loss of the important Lake Shore contract. Loss of this business, however, has had the effect of lowering the purchase of power from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. The company in recent years has had to purchase power to meet growing requirements and has had to reduce rates to meet competition of the publicly owned Ontario system. In the first seven months of the current year the company reported net earnings of over $1.6 million before income and "excess" profits taxes, a decrease of $6,441 from the corresponding period last year. Output in July increased and may continue to do so in the remaining months of the year.

City of Montreal

As a holder of City of Montreal bonds, could you let me have a brief outline of the position of the bondholders in view of the city's default on principal?

Montreal defaulted on debenture maturities in May, 1940. Since that time it has defaulted on other principal maturities, but has continued to meet serial obligations. In no case has it defaulted on interest on its securities. It will continue to pay interest on the 4% debentures due 1949 as in the case of all other securities. Upon principal default last year the Province of Quebec assumed control of the municipality's affairs. Since that time finances of the city have been directly under a provincial government supervisor. Bondholders' representatives, the municipality and the Province of Quebec have been conducting negotiations toward a refunding plan for the city's debt. This may mean your debenture may undergo some change when the reorganization plan has been evolved and adopted by all the parties concerned. It is expected that some time this fall the plan will be ready to place before bondholders. No official particulars of the plan have been announced and will presumably be withheld until the time it is presented to debenture holders. It is most probable provision and terms of all of the city's securities will be affected in some way by the refunding.

Imperial Oil

Please give me your comments on the current position and outlook of Imperial Oil shares for investment.

Imperial Oil, Ltd. is Canada's largest unit in the refining and distribution of petroleum products. Through its subsidiaries operating in South American and in Western Canada, it also controls an important crude oil production. In recent years the major share of the company's income has come from dividends paid by subsidiaries, the chief of which is International Petroleum Co. Imperial Oil is now paying 50 cents a share annual dividends. Successive reductions from the former $1.25 a share annual rate, mark the end of the company's policy of paying out more than it earns which in effect, was a return of capital. Demand for gasoline and oil in Canada has been rising substantially this year, being up about 20% for the first half of 1941 over last year. The oil controller has taken steps to reduce civilian consumption to keep the demand in line with our reduced supplies. It appears that some form of rationing is in prospect, a fact which does not add to the attractiveness of oil company investments. In spite of this, the use of petroleum products is a basic one in this country, which would not be adversely affected at the end of the war.

First Installment Of Income Tax Due

September 30 is Deadline for First Payment Under New Plan — Special Form Provided As Cumulative Record

Many people are reported taking advantage of the option of paying their 1941 income taxes in 12 installments. This is an extension of the system adopted last year by which taxpayers were authorized to pay their income taxes in eight installments. Under the former plan the first payment had to be made by Jan. 31, 1941, under the new the first is due by Sept. 30, this year.

While the rates of taxation payable on 1941 income are known, many individuals at this time don't know exactly what their total 1941 income will be.

Based on 1940 Income

The amendment to the Act, however, has provided for this by outlining the following procedure: Take the 1940 income and compute the tax that would have been payable at the new rates. Thus, if the taxable income was $1,000, after all exemptions, the income tax payable at the new rates would have been $150. Then in each of the four months from September to December the installment payable is one twelfth of $150 or $12.50, a total for the four months of $50.

By the time the fifth payment comes due, Jan. 31, 1942, the total income for 1941 will be definitely known. The taxpayer can then compute exactly what his tax at the new rates will be. Suppose his net taxable income for 1941 after all exemptions and deductions is $1,500 instead of $1,000. At 15% on the first $1,000 and 20% on the excess between $1,000 and $2,000, his total tax payable would be $150 plus $100 or $250 in all. But he already has paid $50 so there is a balance of $200 remaining to be paid in eight equal installments of $25 each.

Of course if his income in 1941 is lower than in 1940, his first four installments would be larger than necessary. But this would be adjusted by making the installments paid in 1942 smaller.

For installment purposes, the Income Tax Department has issued a new form T-7-B-1941 on which the taxpayer shows his estimated income tax for 1940 and for 1941. It shows the amount of each installment paid on 1941 income. The form is intended to be a cumulative record between the taxpayer and the department, the taxpayer sending it in with each installment and the department sending it back with each receipt.

Maritime T. & T. Setting Records

Stations Installed of 49,536 Are 8,625 Above Old Peak Set in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stations in service on the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. system at the end of July, 1941, totalled 49,536, a new high record and a net gain of 257 compared with that reported at the end of June.

The Island Telephone Co., a subsidiary, reported 4,599 stations in service at the close of last July, a net gain of five during the month.

Setting Record Pace

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone during the seven months ended August 25 last, recorded a net gain of 2,918 stations in operation, or an average of approximately 417 a month. This represented an increase of 6.3% of total stations.

The company now has in operation 8,625 stations above the old peak, established in Nov., 1931.

Can. Collieries Buys Properties

McLeod River Hard Coal Co. Plant and Equipment Bought

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. has purchased the coal properties of McLeod River Hard Coal Co., according to H. R. Plommer, general manager of the former. The properties of the McLeod River Co. are west of Edmonton and it will be known in future as McLeod River Hard Coal Co. (1941) Ltd. Its present equipment allows a production of 150,000 to 200,000 tons per year, but Mr. Plommer states that proper equipment could raise this potential capacity to 2,000 tons daily.

With this expansion Canadian Collieries will now be selling fuel all across Canada from the Pacific Coast to Ontario.

Aircraft Union Protests At Delay in Report

Delay in the release of the report of the recently-adjourned Aircraft Conciliation Board has brought official protest from Aircraft Lodge 712 of the International Association of Machinists.

The Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice E. H. A. Fortier, wound up its hearings a month ago, but has not yet turned in its majority and minority reports to the Minister of Labor, it was charged.

Union demands at the time centred about closed shop, 44-hour week, minimum wage increases and holiday with pay.

Operators affected by the hearing include Noorduyn Aviation, Fairchild Aircraft and the Aircraft Division of Canadian Vickers Ltd.

Canadian Securities

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG

15 King Street West, Toronto

WISDOM IN A FEW WORDS

This institution will be glad to give you the information you may seek in connection with trust company administration—unquestionably the appointment of a reliable trust company is the most effective and economical method of providing a competent and reliable service for your heirs.

"We Invite Consultation"

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building
61 Yonge Street Toronto
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OFFICES:

Agency Building	Edmonton, Alta.
221 A 8th Ave. W.	Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building	Regina, Sask.
411 Avenue Building	Saskatoon, Sask.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870

DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1940), $12,147,569
Capital (Fully Paid), $2,000,000
5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Reserve Fund, $2,400,000

W. E. N. BELL
Taxation & Insurance Consultant
505 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto
AD. 5457

Barber-Ellis Shares Listed

Sales Higher This Year and Profits Up for 6 Months

Barber-Ellis of Canada, Ltd., reports net earnings for the six months ended June 30 this year at $58,919, before allowing for income taxes, bond interest and sinking fund. In the year 1940, on the same basis the company reported earnings of $59,773 and in 1939 of $94,365, according to information given to the Toronto Stock Exchange in connection with the listing of the company's shares. The company had a net profit of $13,814 in the first half of 1941.

Capital consists of 1,200 shares of $50 par, 7% cumulative preference and 44,000 $10 per common shares outstanding. Authorized common shares number 54,000 and preference 1,200.

The 7% preference are redeemable at 110% of par at any time on consent in writing of holders of at least 75% of outstanding stock. The preference shares carry five votes per share and the common one. The company also has $368,400 of 20-year, 6% first mortgage bonds, due 1951.

Envelopes and Stationery

The company is a manufacturer of envelopes, stationery, writing tablets, and wholesale dealers in papers and printing supplies. Paper and "jobbers supplies" have been accounting for approximately the same share of sales as has envelopes with the 1941 estimates showing $900,000 for paper and $850,000 for envelopes, with $400,000 for stationery. Total sales volume for the past four years follows:

SALES

1938	$1,641,920
1939	1,747,999
1940	1,869,772
1941 (estimated)	2,150,000

Dividends have been paid regularly on the preference and common since the company's incorporation in 1931. In August this year, the old $100 par preference was split two-for-one and the common ten-for-one and an additional 10,000 common shares created. The company's head office is at Toronto and its plant at Brantford. Of the outstanding 44,000 common shares, 37,724 are held by four shareholders and another 4,156 shares held by another six shareholders. The company has only 50 common shareholders.

Balance sheet as at June 30, 1941, shows current assets at $1.1 million and current liabilities at $300,028. Bank loan of $50,000 is shown while among current assets are included cash of $24,540, investments of $253,767. Total assets are shown at $2.2 millions and consolidated surplus at $71,600. Comparative income and surplus accounts for the past two years follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31,

	1940 $	1939 $
Sales	1,853,920	1,733,878
Less: Cost of sales	1,384,935	1,277,622
Trading expenses	440,448	394,210
Add: Head office rev.	31,236	32,319
Net earnings	59,773	94,365
Less: Bond interest	22,704	23,274
Bond sinking fund	10,000	9,500
Income taxes	27,368	11,897
Net profit	*299	49,694
Less: Pref. divds.	4,200	4,200
Common divids.	11,000	28,600
Surplus for year	*15,499	16,894
Add: Prev. surplus	131,825	115,162
Tax refund	......	966
Vancouver bond int.	19	22
Profit equip. sold	......	40
Less: Car adjust.	......	522
Pension adjustment	†299	735
Loss of bond sale	1,689	......
Earned surplus fwd.	114,955	131,825

* Deficit or loss.
† Credit item.

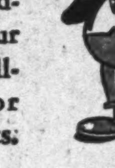
Elnido Gold Mines is reported planning a programme of diamond drilling for its property of six claims, Porcupine area, tying on to the south of DeSantis Porcupine, where recent results are said to have been favorable. Drilling along the line of strike of a greenstone carbonate band is projected.

YOUR COMMERCIALS CLICK IN THE TALL TIMBER. HOW ABOUT THE SHORT GRASS?

WHAT goes in Truro won't necessarily go in Toronto. Victoria and Victoriaville are separated more than by just a few thousand miles. They're shaving in Saskatoon when they're lunching in La Pocatière. Only by national spotting can your radio advertising attain maximum effectiveness in all markets.

In national spotting—in getting your radio advertising over the right station in the right locality at the right time to reach the *right* people—you'll find, as others have, that All-Canada holds the answer. Thirty leading stations throughout Canada, commanding in each locality the preferred spot on the dial, *plus* the kind of cooperation that is possible only in a closely-knit family of independent stations—these are the factors that make All-Canada the choice of shrewd radio advertisers.

Whether you want coast to coast coverage or only certain stations, All-Canada will do a job for you—make your story *effective* in each individual locality. Ask your agency about the All-Canada Stations or write us for the facts.



ALL-CANADA

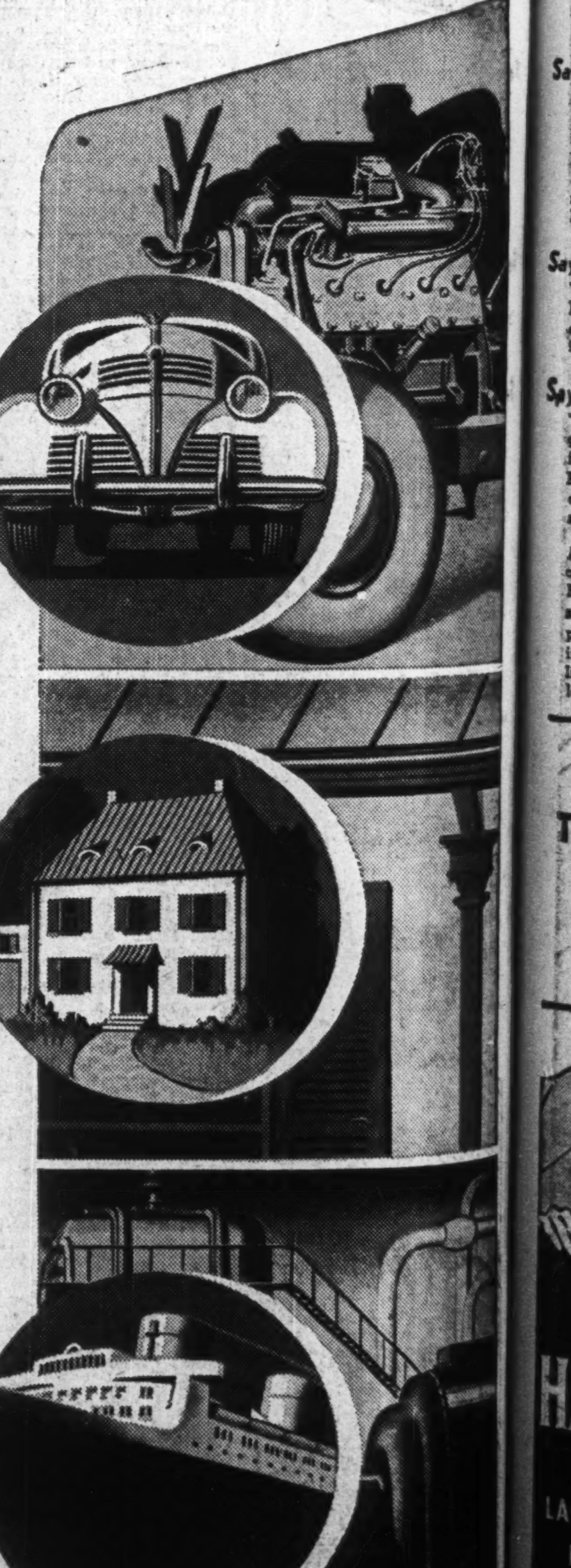
ALL-CANADA RADIO FACILITIES *Limited*

MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

COPPER

TELLS A TALE OF MANY THINGS

Ancient Symbol for "Copper"



It is through electricity, of course, that copper renders its principal contribution to better living; but the red metal serves us in thousands of other useful ways.

Of especial significance is the fact that today more copper is being used "per dollar" of new building construction than ever before. And the replacement of less durable materials in existing structures provides a continuing outlet for much additional copper.

In their rolling stock, our railroads employ many thousand tons of copper—in electrical uses, signal systems, bearings, water piping, heating lines, air conditioning and air brake systems. In the automobile industry, radiators, bushings, chromium plated and other parts, together with electrical uses, constitute annually one of the largest markets for copper and copper alloys.

Non-electrical uses in refrigerators and shipbuilding, in bank vaults, even in such small things as pins, each consume substantial quantities of copper every year.

Ready to demonstrate the protection, endurance and economy of the use of copper and its many alloys is Anaconda American Brass Limited. In its plant at New Toronto, employing more than 1,800 Canadian workers, Anaconda manufactures copper and its many useful alloys in all forms used by the building as well as manufacturing industries.

COPPER — *A Basic Industry*

Copper is one of those basic industries through whose development Canada has prospered greatly. Essential though copper is today to every activity of modern man, much is yet to come . . . through continued research and constantly improving methods of fabrication.

Copper and Brass Vital *to Canada's War Program*

Huge tonnages of copper and copper alloys are essential to Canada's production of munitions, airplanes, tanks, ships, guns. In an effort to meet this demand since war commenced, we have been working three shifts a day with a greatly increased army of Anaconda employees and much new plant capacity added solely for the armament program. Our production of essential metals today is many times greater than its pre-war level.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(Made-in-Canada Products)

Main Office and Mill: New Toronto, Ont.
Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Bldg.

4130

Newsprint Pattern Normal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada's newsprint picture for the current year to the end of last month may be summarized briefly by saying production at 2,207,671 tons shows a decline of around 83,000 tons from the like period a year ago; while shipments at 2,204,828 tons registered a decline of 96,000 tons.

Cumulative returns are in line with estimates made at the beginning of the year when it was forecast production and shipments for 1941 would likely decline about 200,000 tons from that recorded in 1940. At the same time the forecast indicated an increase in demand from the United States, with the overall decline being accounted for solely by a falling off of shipments to overseas countries, particularly to markets within the British Empire. This forecast also is borne out by the returns to date, as delivery to American publishers show a moderate increase, while those to overseas buyers have declined relatively sharply.

August Unchanged

The report on production and shipments by North American mills during August, as compiled by the Newsprint Service Bureau and the Newsprint Association of Canada, shows relatively little change from that reported in the previous month.

During August Canadian mills turned out 293,054 tons of newsprint. This was practically the same as in the preceding month, but was nearly 23,600 tons less than in the same month a year ago.

The position in regard to shipments from Canada last month shows no major change, exports aggregating 296,985 tons, compared with 300,236 tons in the previous month. In August, 1940, shipments totalled 332,234 tons.

A breakdown of the returns show that during the past month Canadian publishers took 15,584 tons, bringing their total purchases for the year to date up to 126,744 tons.

This showing represents a modest improvement over that reported last year when up to the end of August shipments to Canadian publishers totalled 120,640 tons.

Newsprint exports to the United States last month totalled 230,284 tons. This was roughly 3,000 tons less than the previous month and 2,000 tons under that report a year ago.

On an accumulative basis, shipments to the United States this year show an improvement, returns for the first eight months amounting to 1,753,782 tons. This contrasts with 1,721,238 tons for the same period last years.

Overseas Trade Lower

The major change in shipments from Canadian mills is seen in the record of overseas shipments. Deliveries last month of 51,117 tons are the highest of any month for the current year, but were 33,000 tons less than in August, 1940.

For the first eight months of 1941 the Canadian mills have shipped overseas 324,302 tons, compared with 458,784 tons for the like period of 1940.

Newfoundland Active

Newfoundland's two newsprint mills continue to operate close to effective capacity. Production last month totalled 30,853 tons, the second largest monthly return for the current year and comparing with 31,724 tons in August, 1940.

For the first eight months of 1941 the island mills produced 234,390 tons, compared with 231,777 tons for the same period a year ago.

Shipments from Newfoundland last month of 35,255 tons are the largest of any month since July, 1940, and compare with 23,682 tons in August last year. This clearly indicates an improvement in shipping conditions.

To the end of August this year the Newfoundland mills have exported 227,948 tons, compared with 251,233 tons in the first eight months of 1940.

Heavier U. S. Shipments

Breakdown of shipments from Newfoundland shows that American publishers took 24,907 tons last month, compared with 12,123 tons last year, and bringing cumulative shipments for the current year to 158,644 tons. The latter compares with 102,280 tons at the end of August, 1940.

Offsetting the sharp increase in shipments to the United States, deliveries by Newfoundland mills to overseas markets, principally the United Kingdom, amounted to only 10,289 tons in August. While this is nearly double the amount shipped in July and roughly the same as in August, 1940, cumulative exports for the current year to the end of August amounted to only 68,870 tons. This compares with 148,489 tons for the first eight months of 1940.

U. S. Mills Hold Position

The position of American mills did not undergo any material change last month. Production of 83,592 tons was fractionally higher than in July, and about 3,000 tons less than in the like period a year ago.

For the first eight months of this year the U. S. mills have turned out 684,886 tons, against 681,182 tons for the same period of last year.

Shipments from American mills to domestic buyers at 80,756 tons in August brought the cumulative total for the year up to 684,882 tons. This was just short of 10,000 tons more than in the corresponding eight months of 1940.

Newsprint Stocks In Healthy State

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stock of newsprint paper on hand with North American newsprint mills at the end of last month represented a healthier situation than has prevailed for several years past. According to the Newsprint Service Bureau stocks on hand totalled 234,949 tons. This represents a reduction during the month of 5,497 tons and compares with 235,871 and 301,430 tons at the end of Aug., 1940 and 1939, respectively.

Price Bros. and Co. Raises Lumbermen's Pay

Price Brothers and Co.'s 1,300 employees in the sawmills at Rimouski, Priceville and Matane have been granted an increase in pay of about 20%. The increase followed a conference between company officials and employees presided over by L. Pepin, conciliator of the Federal Ministry of Labor.

I. P. & P. Defers Action on Arrears

Preferred Dividend Will Be Considered in October — Earnings Higher

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of International Paper and Power Co. did not take any action at their regular quarterly meeting on dividend arrears on the preferred stock. The regular dividend of $1.25 a share was declared payable Sept. 27 to holders of record Sept. 19.

In announcing declaration of this dividend, Richard J. Cullen, president, stated earnings of the company are currently running at a higher rate than for the first six months of the year.

In respect to dividend arrears, he stated consideration will be given in October to the question of paying accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred, which now amount to $5 a share.

U. S. Paperboard Output Higher During July

Production of paperboard in American mills last July amounted to 503,620 tons, or 85.6% of rated capacity of the mills reporting. This contrasts with 429,561 tons, or 70.3% of rated capacity for the same month last year.

Unfilled orders at the end of the month, amounting to 435,891 tons, were the largest reported by the industry in many years and nearly three times as great as a year ago.

For the first seven months of 1941 production totalled 3,393,405 tons, or 85.5% of rated capacity. This compares with 2,995,883 tons, or 72.6% of capacity for the like period of 1940.

C. I. A. Closes Year With Profits Higher

Net profits of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. for the year ended Aug. 31, 1941, was reported to be the best since the year ended Sept. 30, 1937.

During the first nine months of the past fiscal year net profits, after provision for taxes, were equal to 28 cents a share. Earnings were well maintained in the last quarter, so that expectations are that net income for the full year will amount to about 35 cents a share on the combined classes of stock.

Nfld. Salted Codfish Pack Below Par

Newfoundland codfish, salted from the beginning of the year to the end of Aug., 1941, is estimated by the Newfoundland Fisheries Board at 679,732 quintals. Of this quantity 141,490 qtls were derived from deep sea fishery; 430,092 qtls from inshore fishery and 108,150 qtls. from Labrador fishery.

Owing to scarcity of bait and adverse weather conditions, the board reports a substantial proportion of the deep-sea fleet and a very large number of inshore fishermen have abandoned the voyage and are finding employment on shore.

Very little fish, it is further reported, has been taken by the deep sea fleet since mid-July and the inshore fishery has ceased in many places and has been greatly curtailed in others since the end of July.

Reports from Labrador still indicate a small catch for this year.

Abitibi Cash Ready Oct. 15

Payment of the $130 per $1,000 toward return of principal will be ready for holders of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. 5% bonds on Oct. 15, 1941, according to notice given by the Montreal Trust Co. Bondholders must submit their securities to Montreal Trust Co., Toronto, Montreal or London, Eng., or to the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York. A total of $6,274,710 in Canadian funds will be credited to bondholders on Oct. 15.

Final arrangements for payments of this sum follow first authorization by Ontario courts in June this year. It is considered quite possible that completion of this principal repayment will be followed by further steps to reorganize the company.

Hiram Walker Redeems Bonds

Balance of 4¼% Convertible Debentures Called at 102 on Dec. 9

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., is redeeming the outstanding balance of its 4¼% convetible debentures, due Dec. 1, 1945, at 102 on Dec. 9 this year. Holders of these debentures should present them, with coupons due June 1, 1942, and later, attached, at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York.

Holders of the debentures may convert them into common stock at the rate of $55 a share until outstanding debentures have been reduced to $2 millions, thereafter at $60 a share. The debentures were originally issued to the amount of $8 millions in 1936 and at Aug. 31, 1940, had been reduced to under $4 millions through redemptions and conversions.

The company will be left with £1.5 million of 4½% guaranteed debenture stock of its subsidiary in Scotland.

New Books

Canada at War

CANADIAN WAR ECONOMICS. Edited by J. F. Parkinson. Published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Price $1.75.

Ten Canadian economists have joined to produce this study of the special tools of economic control with which Canada has equipped itself to shape its economy for war. The general editing has been done by Prof. Parkinson of the University of Toronto.

Originally the chapters were delivered in the form of lectures. They have been brought up-to-date. Together they comprise a most helpful analysis of the means we have used to meet the stresses and strains of war and to convert ourselves from a nation of civilians into a nation of fighters, whether in uniform or on the various sectors of the home front.

A. F. W. Plumptre, in a general survey, expresses the opinion that our war organization has already taken the form it will, with minor changes, retain throughout the war. Henry Borden ably describes the work of war buying. J. Douglas Gibson, discussing war finance, explains some of the mysteries of apparent prosperity in the midst of sacrifice. Kenneth W. Taylor tells why and how we control prices. Bryce M. Stewart reveals everything about our wartime labor policy except why the government does not enforce it. Louis Rasminsky bares the facts of exchange control and hopes the Hyde Park agreement will set a postwar example. W. M. Drummond describes the impact of war on the farmer. D. C. MacGregor recognizes that we still enjoy a high standard of living but wonders when it will have to give precedence to war needs. Tom Moore writes about organized labor but generously omits comment on C.I.O. sabotage. W. A. Mackintosh urges the need of coordination of economic controls and tells what we have done to get it.

Obituaries

Major Howell Smith, eastern manager Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. at Toronto, suddenly, at Alliston, Ont.

J. Strachan Johnston, of the legal firm of Johnston, Heighington, Tory and Johnston, Toronto, vice-president, Northern Ontario Building, Ltd., director Blue Diamond Coal Co., Canadian Coalfields Ltd., Simpsons Ltd., The Robert Simpson Co., McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., Castle-Trethewey Mines Ltd., Mercury Mills Ltd., aged 72, at Toronto.

Alan B. Plaunt, former governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., aged 37, at Ottawa.

R. E. Murray, senior member advertising staff of Toronto Daily Star, aged 53 at Toronto.

British Deal Eases Apples

Look for Clean-up in B. C. With New U. K. Order

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia apples will find their way to the breakfast tables of wartime Britain after all, and this fact is as welcome to the fruitgrowers of the Okanagan orchard country as to the rationed British consumer.

Last year practically no fresh apples went to the United Kingdom at all from this part of Canada, the supposition being that shortage of tonnage did not justify providing the space for such bulky and perishable merchandise.

Three factors apparently carried considerable influence with the British ministry of supply. One was that British consumers, including thousands of overseas Canadian troops, were demanding apples and criticizing the lack of them. Another was that medical authorities in Britain recently issued a report declaring that apples represented a food that supplied essential vitamins and should be given priority. A third was that the shipping situation had improved to the point where cargoes previously denied passage were now authorized for shipment.

1.5 Million Boxes

The upshot of these considerations has been the placing of an order for 1.5 million boxes of British Columbia apples. First shipments under this new contract, arranged between the British Ministry of Supply and the B. C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., Okanagan growers' selling agency, have already been made, according to A. K. Lloyd, general manager of the agency.

Prices are still being negotiated. The British government plans to control the retail price of apples in the United Kingdom so as to be able to make a fair return to the British Columbia growers. Nearly half the order will comprise the famous McIntosh red apples, but it will be a "combination pack" containing extra fancy, fancy and C-grade fruit.

Clean Up Crop

Closing of the deal with Britain should go a long way toward relieving any anxiety growers might have had concerning this year's marketing prospects. In the first place the crop will not be as great as last year's—probably about 5 million boxes, and because there seemed to be little hope of selling to the United Kingdom, which under prewar conditions accounted for most of the exports or roughly 50% of the total pack, aggressive steps were taken early this year to find new outlets.

Because of greater employment and increased buying power the domestic market will probably absorb more B. C. apples than ever. Inferior yields in the northwest states will result in heavier sales of B. C. apples in the United States, and arrangements have been made to sell large quantities in South America, so the general situation now is comparatively bright. The growers may not make much of a profit, but their carryover should be pretty well dissipated.

Canadian Paper Mills Operate at 80.2%

Operating ratio of Canadian newsprint mills was maintained at practically the same level in August as in July. According to the Newsprint Association of Canada the operating ratio last month was 80.2% of rated capacity, as against 80.4% in the preceding month and was 83.2% in August 1940.

U. S. Newsprint Imports Lowest in Decades

United States imports of newsprint from Europe in the first half of 1941 totalled 2,865 tons. This is the lowest figure reported by the United States Dept. of Commerce in th last couple of decades and compares with imports in the first half of 1940 of 28,372 tons.

A minor but interesting feature of the returns this year is that imports in June totalled 566 tons, as against 350 tons in May and none in April.

Shipments of Newsprint 81.3% Rated Capacity

Shipments of Canadian newsprint paper last month, in relation to rated capacity, declined fractionally from that reported in the preceding month.

The shipment ratio in Aug., 1941, was 81.3% of rated capacity. This contrasts with 82.2% in the previous month and with 87.3% in Aug., 1940.

They're talking about AEROPLANES, BROOM HANDLES and VENETIAN BLINDS

Says "Aeroplane Jim": "I take no chances — on my planes I use the famous English 'Cellon' Aeroplane Protective Finishes . . . they've got what it takes and they're made in Canada by Thorp-Hambrock."

Says "Broom Handle" Joe: "Quality counts with me too; brooms get a lot of handling and I've found 'Thorlak' Finishes the best yet!"

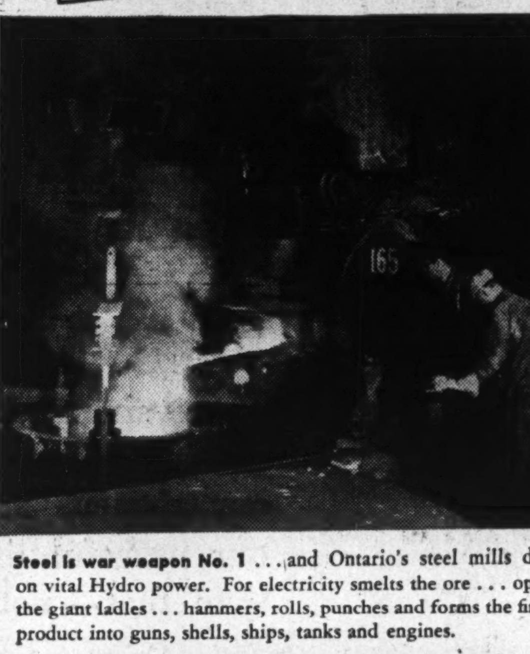
Says "Venetian Blind" Tony: "I've learned not to spoil a good product with a cheap finish. 'Thorham' Venetian Blind Finishes retain their colour and gloss longer and stand plenty of washing."

And so on through industry after industry, Thorp-Hambrock Finishes get the call. The reason? Because they're made by people who have specialized in industrial finishes for years. If you have a finishing problem . . .

Call in the THORP-HAMBROCK MAN . . . He's a Specialist!

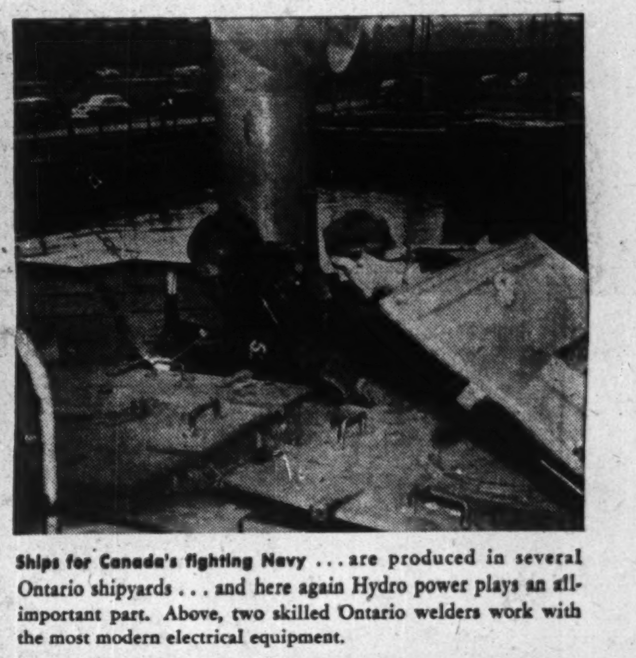
THORP-HAMBROCK CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO

THORP-HAMBROCK
Industrial
LACQUERS • VARNISHES
ENAMELS • PAINTS
and
"CELLON" Aeroplane Protective Finishes



Steel is war weapon No. 1 . . . and Ontario's steel mills depend on vital Hydro power. For electricity smelts the ore . . . operates the giant ladles . . . hammers, rolls, punches and forms the finished product into guns, shells, ships, tanks and engines.

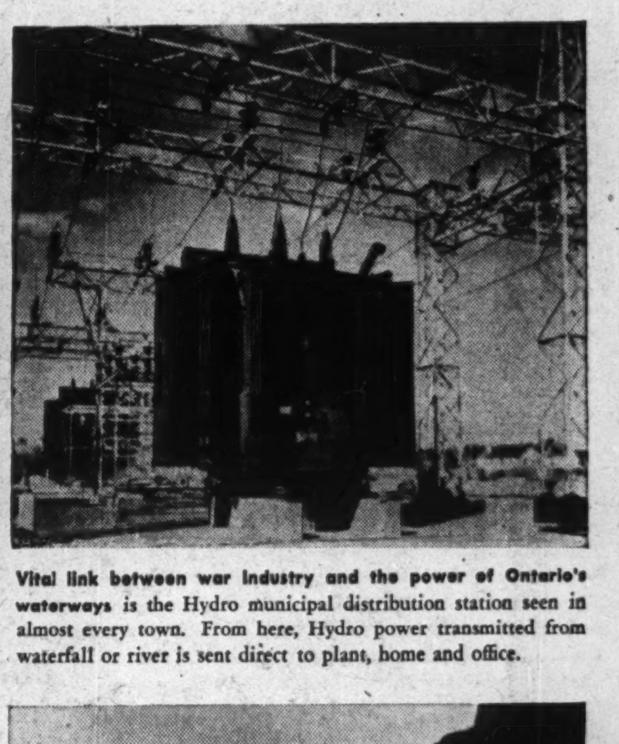
Britain calls to Canada for more and more war-planes . . . and Ontario looks to Hydro for electric power to speed production of aircraft of all types. Electric tools and machines perform thousands of vital operations in aeroplane plants.



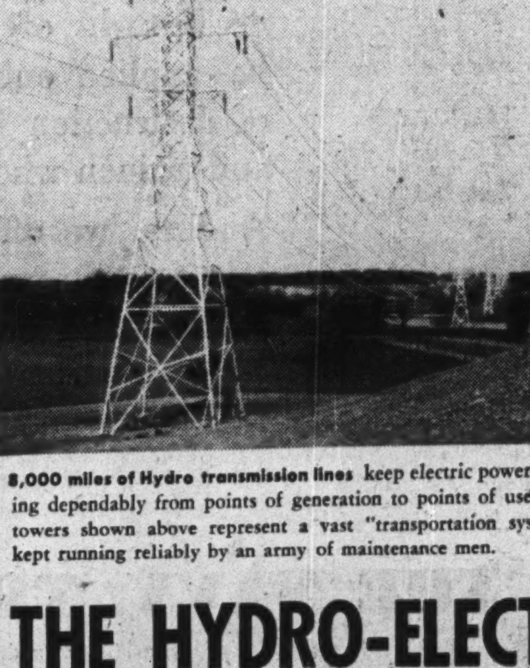
Ships for Canada's fighting Navy . . . are produced in several Ontario shipyards . . . and here again Hydro power plays an all-important part. Above, two skilled Ontario welders work with the most modern electrical equipment.

Day and night, engines for planes, trucks, tanks and naval craft are streaming from the busy conveyors of Ontario's Hydro-powered automotive plants. Myriad electric motors and machine tools help make them the best obtainable.

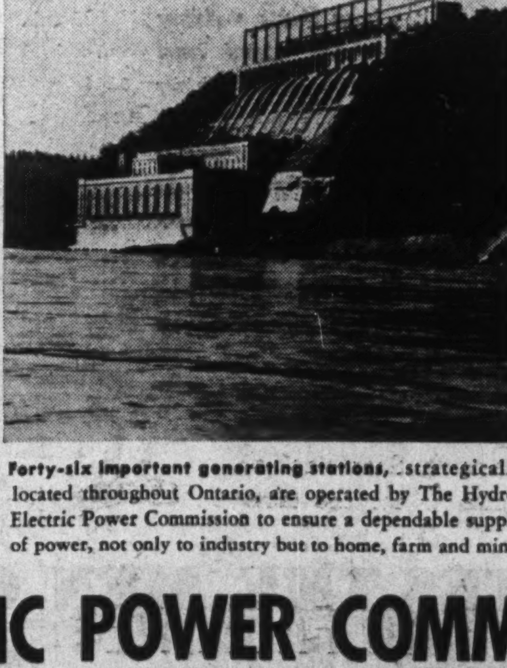
Munitions plants are "going great guns" in Ontario. Vast, Hydro-powered arsenals are turning out small arms, anti-aircraft guns, field pieces and other cannon. And electrically powered machines pour out ammunition and shells.



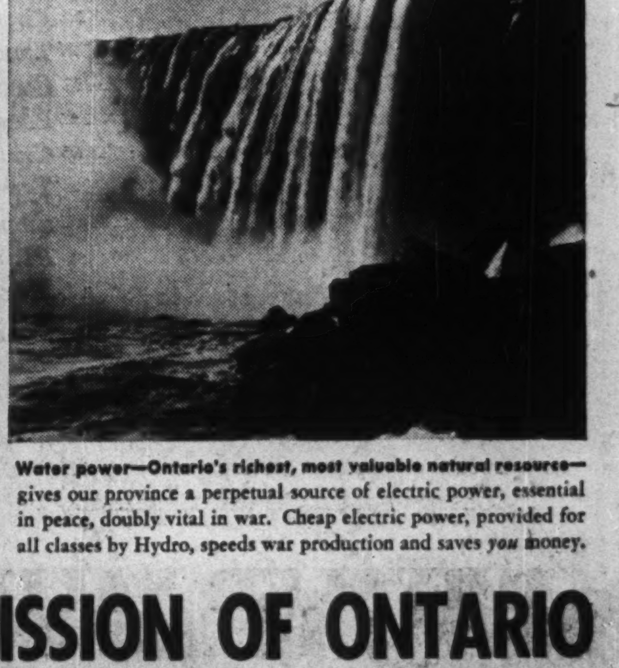
Vital link between war industry and the power of Ontario's waterways is the Hydro municipal distribution station seen in almost every town. From here, Hydro power transmitted from waterfall or river is sent direct to plant, home and office.



8,000 miles of Hydro transmission lines keep electric power flowing dependably from points of generation to points of use. The towers shown above represent a vast "transportation system", kept running reliably by an army of maintenance men.



Forty-six important generating stations, strategically located throughout Ontario, are operated by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission to ensure a dependable supply of power, not only to industry but to home, farm and mine.



Water power—Ontario's richest, most valuable natural resource— gives our province a perpetual source of electric power, essential in peace, doubly vital in war. Cheap electric power, provided for all classes by Hydro, speeds war production and saves *you* money.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

WAR MACHINES—*"Tools to Finish the Job"*—are simply and truly, in the highest sense, a salute to the valor of our fighting men, our sailors, our soldiers and our airmen. Made from the resources that have served our peaceful life these war machines are nothing more than that—nothing less.

This Corporation does not take to itself any particular patriotic merit in using its vast productive power to help bring Victory. With Victory, peace will come again and the security that gave us the time, the skill and the resources so useful now in time of war.

The engineering resources, the manufacturing experience, the plants, the machines, the vast army of skilled men of all ranks, that enabled us to serve the gracious living of our time, are the gift of our civilization to us and to you, the people.

It is fortunate that these resources which served to put a nation on wheels are now doubly useful in building the tools of war. *But to use them for this purpose is simply giving back to our freedom something of what our freedom has given to us and to you.*

In performing the tasks that have been given to us we have no thought of sacrifice. That is a word which can truly be applied only to those civilians who endure the rain of destruction from the skies and to our sailors, soldiers, and airmen who are, or will be, on the fighting fronts.

And so, we offer these "tools to finish the job" as *our* salute to the valor of our fighting men—our sailors, our soldiers and our airmen.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION PRODUCTS

Army Tanks • Anti-Aircraft Guns Aircraft Parts • Gun Parts • Army Trucks • Passenger Cars and Commercial Trucks • Special Army Passenger Cars • Airport Crash Cars • Airport Flare Cars • Special Type Army Station Wagons • Workshop Lorries • Emergency Lighting Plants • Army Service School Marine and Industrial Engines 25-pounder Guns • Naval Guns.

CHRYSLER SALUTES THE MEN OF THE NAVY, THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE!

THE FINANCIAL POST

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 38

Victory— Yardstick of U. S. Defense

By HOWARD CHASE
Associate Editor, Whaley-Eaton Service, Washington.

The approach of the United States to all-out Defense resembles that of an over-confident mechanic to a complicated engineering problem. First the job to be done is regarded as a "breeze." Then the actual difficulties begin. Loose parts lie everywhere; the fundamental design disappears. Over-confidence is replaced by despair—the job can't possibly be done. But finally, by the methodical and plugging process of adding one part to another, order reappears; the machine begins to run, haltingly at first, but more and more smoothly. The mechanic's confidence comes back with a rush. "Bring in your production problems," he sings. "There's nothing too tough for me."

U. S. Defense production has not yet reached the singing stage. But the motor is definitely running. The tanks and planes and guns are coming off the conveyor lines. The United States has been playing a high-stake game, and the kibitzers at its own table have been audibly grumbling that the cards don't justify the gamble. As a result Uncle Sam himself has been a little nervous. But that stage is passing fast. The cards are running better. The old self-confidence is returning.

Planes in Thousands

The August plane production hit a record high of 1,854—300 more than July. At the present rate of increase, competent Washington officials expect 2,100 planes during December, 1941. For next year, there is no quotable official opinion. Private observations place it at 30,000. It may be more. Speed of mass production is something that feeds and grows fat upon itself. The important thing to remember is that the fury of Hitler has touched and awakened an industrial giant who is literally the Paul Bunyan of production.

The United States and Britain between them will build and pilot more than 50,000 airplanes in 1942. The giant has awakened with a roar.

Replace All Sinkings

The United States in 1942 will build more merchant ship tonnage than Germany has sunk in the last 12 months. Four million tons for the year, and the rate of ship construction at the end of 1942 will be six million tons annually.

The nation which could build six million automobiles in a single year, whose national income is headed inevitably next year toward the $100 billions level, the nation which builds more than half the world's steel, whose terrific stream of productive resources is now channelized against Hitler — that nation after a dozen false starts is out to out-produce the world.

It is that determination against which specific criticisms of U. S. Defense and Lease-Lend aid must be set to have any proper perspective at all. The kibitzers at the game, the "it-can't-be-done" crowd, miss that determination entirely. If only half the ingenuity now being used to pick flaws in American Defense were dedicated to Defense itself, production would move even faster.

A Jerky Start

The President and every competent American official realizes that the flaws exist. Of the whole $7 billions Lease-Lend programme, not more than $200 millions worth of materials have yet reached Great Britain. Much of that has been non-military items. Of the total of more than $2 billions of Lease-Lend funds assigned to ordnance, at least half has not yet been contracted for.

The Departments of War and Navy have often placed vital new contracts with their usual suppliers without insisting on speedy delivery. Subcontracting until within the last month has been something like Mark Twain's weather—lots of people talked about it, but nobody seemed to do anything about it. Prime contracts have been allotted for construction and delivery at the end of contracts already in process, therefore minimizing the necessity for new plant construction.

But all these manifestations of indecisiveness, red tape, and sometimes downright bungling are not fundamental. They have temporarily slowed down defense but in the very act of doing so, they have bred a degree of self-criticism and a national sense of dissatisfaction that bodes well indeed for the future. The people of the U. S. thought the job of out-building Germany in military equipment would be easy. It was not, and their self-confidence momentarily faltered. The experience of despair has not been pleasant. We haven't liked it at all. Thus the national will is now to see that the job is done without further fooling.

The key to this determination is the two words "Victory requirements." Behind them lies one of the great stories that cannot be told until after the war. What can be told is that the President was badly informed about American war production and that he definitely lost a public argument with one of his bitterest critics, Senator Byrd, over defense achievements.

The debate itself was not of paramount importance. Byrd said production was low in many items. He quoted figures on four-motored bombers, anti-aircraft guns, tanks and other items. The Senator implied a political scandal.

Finally, two of the President's closest advisers told him the truth which in effect was that lack of speed in contracting for authorized military equipment was slowing up total defense. The President therefore called upon military officials to forget all previous estimates of military requirements, to have faith in this country's ability to produce. At the end of a tingling session, the President ordered the armed Services henceforth to measure their requirements by one token alone—Victory.

Profound Implications

The implications are profound. The die is cast. The whole Defense has been reorganized with Vice-President Wallace at the top and with Donald M. Nelson authorized to conduct defense preparations on the basis of victory. The business-as-usual group is out. A furious sub-contracting drive is on to prevent the decline of the civilian goods economy from demoralizing the public in the period before the defense economy fills the gap and goes far beyond it.

But over and above the production job—which is being done in the name of victory—the whole relationships of the United States with Great Britain, Canada, the other Dominions, China—and now Russia—are undergoing a fundamental change. The old doctrine of jealous sovereignty which prevented the exchange of military secrets, for instance, received a jolt in the joint Anglo-American plane and tank and gun program from which it may never recover.

Back in the days when this was still a "phony" war, Great Britain and France were placing contracts with a moribund United States airplane industry that quadrupled its productivity long before the United States in its own right decided to defend itself against the Axis. It is difficult now to make a full appraisal of the benefits accruing to American production capacity as a result of British war purchases, privately made. They are cumulative and continuous.

The orders placed, and the capital advanced for expansion of the U. S. aircraft industry, first by the British and French, later assumed by the British alone, amounts to a very large figure (measured in hundreds of millions) and accounts for most of the dollar expenditure made in the U. S. by the British which exhausted their dollar resources.

The story of British contribution to American security through the creation of new manufacturing capacity and the permanent addition to the U. S. war potential is one which, unfortunately, is little understood here. The increase in airplane engine capacity alone constituted the basic approach to the creation of aircraft capacity generally, since it is possible to develop airframe production lines to keep step with engine production.

These enormous British contracts stimulated not only American air-consciousness but also the profit side of an industry whose annual balance sheets had been none too vigorous, along with the thousands of subsidiary industries connected with it.

But the greatest and most important military advantage the United States has gained has been the development resulting from the operational experience of the Royal Air Force. This experience in its entirety is being placed freely at the disposal of American manufacturers.

It is difficult to think what American warplanes might have been without this experience. The laboratory for American warplane development has been the running air battles over London, the battle for the French coasts, the battle over the German industrial centers. The results of these battles have been embodied in American plane production which is now producing the finest war craft in the world, by official British admission.

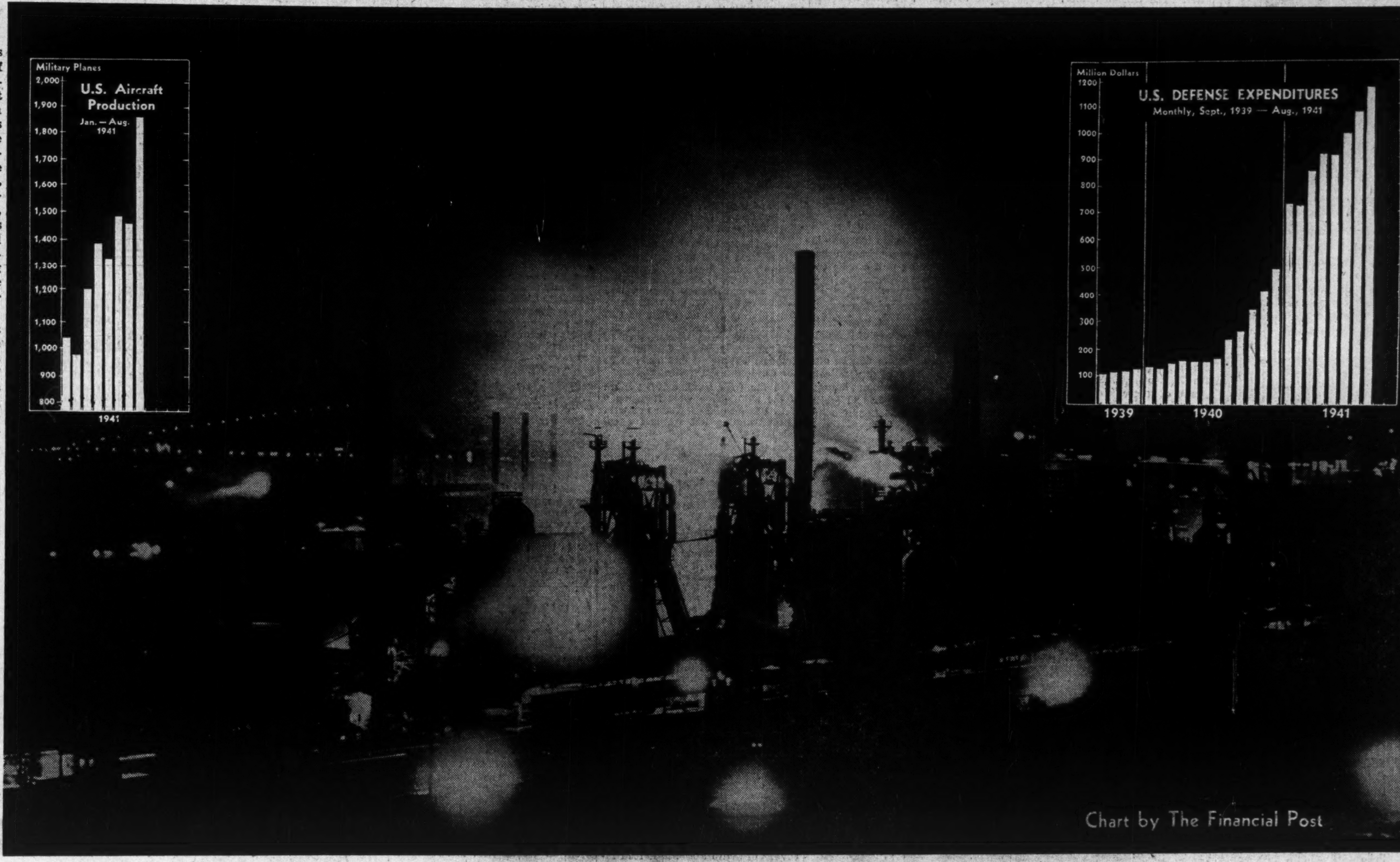
Self-defense for the United States and self-preservation for Great Britain have been the twin impulses of this new kind of international relationship which is the hope of the world. Two nations which have standardized their aircraft, ships, guns, tanks, production methods, and above all have joined in defense against a common enemy have created a mutuality of interests which cannot be destroyed. Political sovereignty remains and will continue.

But the acceptance by both great nations, and by the rest of the democratic world, of a sense of mutual reliance upon each other for the necessary chores to be performed over the globe to keep some kind of decency and order is truly revolutionary.

When all the production and Lease-Lend problems have been stabilized, then it will become apparent that what the President and Winston Churchill have as the vision that inspires them is this concept of an orderly world where the individual and the State are equally free to exist and thrive co-operatively with other individuals and with other States. War has been thrust once too often upon the peaceful peoples of the world by drunken lust for power. Unrestrained sovereignty has had its chance to keep the peace and has failed miserably. The United States, Great Britain, the Dominions, China—and perhaps even Russia—will be called to keep the peace of the world.

That peace will have its disagreements, its disorders. But the Washington long-range view is that those who would emphasize its difficulties are not seeing the forest for the trees. There are few indeed who would now accept the only alternative—a Hitler peace.

Thus, the production problems have to be seen against the larger pattern—what kind of a world are Canada and the United States going to live in? The two words "Victory requirements" are the answer to the question. From dull dispiritedness at the Nazi invincibility myth, the U. S. giant has turned to a future of its own choosing. It will not be a Hitler choice.



America's answer to the Axis symbolized by the belching chimneys of Pittsburgh's hundreds of steel mills

Canada's Aircraft Programme

Ralph Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production reviews current production in address before National Industrial Advertisers' Association annual conference in Toronto

Those of you who read your papers thoroughly will recall that a few weeks ago at Montreal Hon. C. G. Power stated that there was no longer any worry about planes for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. While that was sweet music to those of us responsible for plane production it is not going to result in any diminution of our effort. Quite the contrary, our ambition is to produce planes in quantities so great that they will have a hard time to find pilots to fly them away. We have had occasional weeks already when our production sheets showed one or more plants with planes waiting for pilots, but we shall not be satisfied until that obtains at every plant in Canada.

We have had our troubles and our black moments—yes, much more than moments—days, weeks, months; but the bright spots are gradually beginning to show up as production schedules commence to roll.

Just what are we doing in plane production in Canada today?

We are building twelve different type of craft ranging all the way from the little elementary trainer to the giant Stranraer flying boat. And that list includes such famous machines as the Hurricane fighter and the Bolingbroke bomber. In England the latter is more commonly referred to as the long-nosed Blenheim, whose daily raids on the Channel ports you read about almost every morning.

Canada has over 7,000 planes on order, approximately 6,000 from Canadian plants and 1,000 from United States plants. About 30% of them have already been delivered—and the proportion is about the same for those of Canadian as for those of United States origin. Deliveries are constantly increasing. I do not mean that we do not have a bad week or two occasionally—we do—but the trend is one of steady and appreciable acceleration. As Mr. Howe stated it three months ago: "A year ago two a week, now forty a week."

Most important of all, a year ago almost the entire output was in elementary trainers; today almost half the output is in fighters and bombers. And when you realize that you can build a dozen trainers in the time it takes to build a fighter, and that the manufacture of one bomber is the equivalent of a month's output of trainers, you have a better appreciation of just what this statement signifies.

In the four years immediately preceding the war, the entire aircraft industry of Canada employed less than 1,000 persons and turned out less than one plane per week. Today, the Canadian aircraft industry has approximately 30,000 employees and turns out forty planes a week.

Think of it in terms of your own industry. To be suddenly required, in the short space of eighteen months, to increase your working force thirty times and your output forty times. I have yet to meet the business man or industrialist who would not be justifiably proud of such a record.

Surely we have had bad spots—we still have—but they are different ones. And I am sure you will all agree that there is not a business undertaking in Canada that could expand at such a rate without running into all sorts of troubles and temporary bottlenecks.

There is no mystery in the building of aircraft. It is a simple assembly proposition, rendered difficult and subject to interruption or delay only because the lack of any one small item out of perhaps 30,000 may hold up the entire ship. Planning, ordering, scheduling, and follow-up must, therefore, be carried out with meticulous care. It is essentially an industry where success depends on flawless organization and an "infinite capacity for taking pains."

While there is no mystery to the building of aircraft there is, on the contrary, plenty of mystery to their design. Illustration after illustration could be given of the uncertainty in this end of the work, but one will suffice.

A British company famous for the success both of its designs and manufacturing decided to design "the last word" in a certain type of plane. It occurred prior to the war. There was, therefore, ample time to prove thoroughly the capacities of the new plane before putting it in production.

They designed it. They built two or three prototypes, and they had these prototypes flown for a year by the best test pilots in England. The ships received the most favorable commendation from all. Apparently they were proved beyond any shadow of doubt. And so it was decided to put them in production.

It was only a matter of weeks after the production models were in the hands of the public that they were crashing all over the land. An inherent defect was discovered and the plane had to be abandoned. A seemingly unimportant change, one that the makers believed would improve the ship, was made when they commenced to build their production run. Instead of improving it, it ruined it.

What am I leading up to?

Simply this: for this war at least, Canada cannot afford to waste time designing planes. We must select the best available types from designs created in England or the United States.

While this means that we will always be six months to a year behind these countries in reaching maximum production, we will have benefitted from their mistakes; we will have saved Canada millions of dollars that would have been wasted in useless designs and subsequent semi-useless production, and we are much more likely to obtain proved types of long life—if any such thing be possible in aircraft.

There is no mystery to building planes but certain obvious things are necessary. Among the more important of them that Canada lacks are:

First, engines;
Second, propellers; and
Third, instruments.

To build airplane engines requires a skilled force of workmen trained to work to the finest tolerances. And, equally important, it requires an enormous equipment of precision machine tools.

A set-up to build, say, four hundred per month of the latest type Pratt & Whitney or Wright engine would require a total investment, including working capital, of some $50 millions and 8,000 men. The training of these men alone would cost approximately $3 millions. The investment in machine tools would total $15 millions and virtually all of these would have to come from the United States. Such a plant would turn out but one type of engine. Canada's programme for both training and defense requires fifteen to sixteen types.

It is perfectly true that for a similar expenditure we might build several types and several horse power ranges on a smaller scale, but it would be terribly inefficient and expensive production. Moreover we would still be dependent on the United States or

(Continued on page 112)

FOR INDUSTRY

Speed the work of plant expansion with * J-M Built-Up Asbestos and Asphalt Roofs * J-M Roll Roofings * J-M Insulating Board * J-M Asphalt Tile Flooring * J-M Rock Wool Insulation * J-M Asbestos Wall Boards * J-M Acoustical Service and Materials for every requirement.

JM JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS

FOR THE HOME

Modern materials that protect against fire, weather and wear. J-M Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles * J-M Asbestos and Asphalt Roofing Shingles * J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation * J-M Asbestos Flexboard and Wainscoting * J-M Decorative Insulating Board products.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED
Mine and Factory: Asbestos, P.Q.
TORONTO · MONTREAL
WINNIPEG · VANCOUVER

Spud Valley Gold Mines is reported to have produced $50,069 in August, making a recovery of $372,042 for the first eight months of this year, compared with $455,490 the like period of 1940.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines has suspended work on the optioned White-Guyatt property.

Week in Mining

Will Base Metals Hurdle U. S. Tariff Barrier?

Rumors Afloat in Washington Say Tariffs May Either be Revoked or Become Inoperative With Metals Reserve Co. Taking Over Buying

Firmness of base metal shares in recent weeks may reflect the possibility of a repeal of United States tariffs on base metals or the taking over of buying of metals outside the United States by the Metals Reserve Co., it is believed. Metals Reserve Co. is the increasingly important United States buying agency which has been acquiring metal outside the United States, paying tariffs to take the metal into the country.

If the U. S. metal tariffs can be hurdled, Canadian producers would stand to gain on any metal which could be exported to the United States after filling U. K. contracts. U. S. tariffs are at present as follows: copper, 4 cents a pound; lead, 2⅛ cents a pound, and zinc, 1 2/10 cents a pound. Metals Reserve Co. is striving to increase U. S. metal imports and is reported to be trying to secure South American copper at 11 cents a pound U. S. funds at the present time.

Post Story Confirmed

The exclusive story of The Financial Post in this column last week concerning renewal of the base metal producers' contracts with the United Kingdom for another year, has since been confirmed by Canada's Metals Controller, George C. Bateman.

The announcement of Mr. Bateman bears out The Post story in detail including the allowance for increased operating costs of the producers. It is noteworthy that the contracts still call for the sale of the same quantity of metal as previously. Exports of metal have been increasing greatly, however, and it may be that Canada has an increasingly large surplus for the U. S. market. Some of the increase, of course, is due to mounting aluminum production.

* * *

Gold Fields' Plans

A new shaft is planned for the western part of the Malartic Gold Fields property where diamond drilling has been giving so impressive results, according to a statement of President M. A. Thomson. The complete mining plant for this sinking job is already on the property. The shaft will be sunk to 1,200 ft. where it will link up with a west drive now under way from the main workings. Location for the new shaft is not expected to be chosen until drilling determines the western limit of the new ore. Even if one or two blank holes should be drawn going to the west it would probably be considered desirable to do further drilling west to make sure the ore didn't come in again before making a final decision on shaft location.

No statement was made by Mr. Thomson as to possible increase in milling capacity but it is known that the present milling unit can be enlarged at no great expense.

* * *

Smelters' Repatriation

An announcement this week revealed that 57,000 shares of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. held in the United Kingdom will be distributed in Canada by a syndicate composed of five investment houses: A. E. Ames and Co. Ltd., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. Ltd., L. G. Beaubien and Co. Ltd., and Greenshields and Co. Inc. The Smelters shares to be sold were requisitioned in a British Government vesting order last October but only now have been purchased by the syndicate of Toronto and Montreal investment houses for distribution in Canada.

Sale of the Consolidated Smelters shares is believed to represent sale of the last of the Canadian mining securities for which vesting orders have been taken by the British Government. The $39 bid price at which the Smelters shares were taken over by the United Kingdom on Oct. 26 has only been exceeded for short periods since and the current strong market for base metal shares apparently presented an opportunity to clean up repatriation of this balance of mining stock on which a vesting order had been taken.

Lapa Cadillac Draws Ore From North Zone

All the ore for milling at Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines is now being drawn from the new north ore zone where ore of better than mine average has been opened up in recent weeks.

Ore from the north zone comes from development headings on the 165, 290 and 540-ft. levels plus the ore from the No. 23 and No. 24 stopes on the 290-ft. level. Milling is at about 200 tons daily.

Over a period of three days, 745 tons of muck from the north zone has averaged $8.51 a ton from car samples. Tailings from treatment of the north ore are to be impounded for future treatment.

Preston Works On Mill Boost

Expect Structural Steel to Arrive By October 1 Barring Delays

Work on boosting capacity from 500 to 1,000 tons daily is now progressing at Preston East Dome Mines and it is expected that structural steel will arrive on the property by Oct. 1, barring any unforeseen delays.

The increase in mill capacity was originally scheduled to be placed in operation by the end of the year but it is possible that uncertainties relative to the war might delay completion until early in the new year.

Driving Ore Passes

Underground, development is being concentrated in large part on driving of waste and ore passes, in preparation for mining of the new block of deep levels. However, a large number of line drives and drifts are also being run at the various horizons in routine development work. Drifting on the upper horizons still returns lengths of ore, it is noted. In fact, there was more drifting in ore on the upper horizons than on the lower levels in August. The work on the lower levels, of course, is centred on putting out line drives rather than carrying drifts on ore.

Second Level Ore

Two faces were advanced in ore on the second level in August. A length of 25 ft. in ore in the 204 east drive showed mucks running 5.59 oz. uncut or 0.82 oz. cut with channels running 0.66 oz. uncut or 0.63 oz. cut. At the same level the 211 level heading was advanced 40 ft. with mucks running 0.22 oz. and channels averaging 0.29 oz. cut or 0.27 oz.

On the fifth level, driving south of the main drive west returned a 40-ft. section of low-grade ore with mucks running 0.13 oz. and channels 0.13 oz.

On the sixth level ore was opened up in two directions. Values were encountered in driving to develop drilling intersections while the waste pass crosscut was driven 30 ft. showing 27 ft. of ore along a shaft pillar running 0.68 oz. uncut or 0.42 oz. cut for mucks and 0.06 oz. for channels.

New Veins on Tenth

On the tenth level, work was carried a further 128 ft. on line during the month to 567 ft. Some further intersections were made across veins to be developed later. On the next level, 155 ft. of advances was made. Several faces were in ore but the ore sections shown in previous drilling were not located. Further drilling is to be done to investigate the situation.

Further work was done in the exploratory crosscuts being put out to the New Augarita and Presdor properties during August.

Numerous ore intersections were made in drilling during August. One vertical hole from the fifth level showing 10 ft. of 0.51 oz. and 10 ft. of 5.30 oz. uncut and 0.62 oz. cut.

Still Treat High Grade

Production in August totalled $189,636 secured from the milling of 17,080 tons of ore for an average recovery of $11.10 a ton. Mill feed included 720 tons of high grade from the 601 west stope averaging 1.7 oz. uncut or 0.88 oz. cut. A total of 862 tons of ore were also taken from the 608 stope averaging 1.3 oz. uncut or 0.3 oz. cut. The high grade 601 west stope is now nearing the fifth level.

In the previous month, recovery was approximately $192,000 from 16,527 tons of ore for an average of $12.60 a ton.

No Shaft Decision Yet On Teck Barraute Claims

Although rumors have been flying thick and fast that a decision has been made by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines to sink a shaft on its property in Barraute twp., Quebec. The Financial Post was informed at mid-week that no such decision had been made as far as officials in Toronto were aware.

Some encouragement has been met with, it is admitted, but work is still in too early a stage to warrant a programme of underground work, officials say. Present plans call for a continuation of drilling in an attempt to outline a commercial concentration of values that would warrant shaft sinking.

Laflamme Subscription Heavy

Laflamme Prospecting Syndicate, which made an offering of units a short time ago, reports a "very heavy subscription" with the issue expected to be oversubscribed shortly. Pennsylvania interests have subscribed for a considerable block of units, it is stated, following the sending of a representative to Toronto. The syndicate has been assured of sufficient funds to proceed to the formation of a 3-million share company and to carry out a programme of exploration.

A party of men representing the Vincent interests are proceeding to the Barraute area this coming week end to arrange for programmes of exploration for both the Laflamme and Vinor Barraute properties. It is expected that surface exploration will be carried out to be followed by diamond drilling. A diamond drill is understood to have been purchased by the Norman Vincent interests to facilitate exploration programmes on projects in which an interest is held.

Week In Oils

C. P. R. Royalty Rebate

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Announcement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. of a decision to rebate half the royalty on lands in Wainwright, Dina, Battleview areas in order to stimulate development, is expected to have a favorable effect on the footage of new exploratory drilling, according to oil men.

The C.P.R. has agreed to forego half its royalty on these lands, in relatively undeveloped areas, for the duration of the war or until Sept. 1, 1944, whichever is the longer period. The royalty rebate applies to all oil grading below 23 degrees and the plan applies not only on future wells but to any wells now producing this grade of oil.

* * *

How It Happened

The decision of the C.P.R. to rebate the royalty came after an appeal by George B. Webster, the Dominion's assistant oil controller, to the head office of the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources. It was pointed out to the Department that such a move might help prevent a serious shortage of fuel oil in western Canada.

The C.P.R. has sent forward a letter to leaseholders pointing out the rebate in royalty and suggesting that work under way be speeded up to secure as much benefit as possible from the new ruling.

Only one producing well qualifies for the rebate but there are extensive areas under lease and each of the areas mentioned has possibilities of securing low grade crude production from the drilling of relatively low cost wells.

* * *

Imperial Turns North

Further testing of the Ace Royalties well reveals it to be one of the largest producers ever brought in in Turner Valley. After some trouble with tubing the well was again put under test last week and was turning out oil at the rate of 1,560 bbls. daily before application of the final acid bath.

Apparently the Imperial Oil interests have been impressed with north end results in Turner Valley. The Imperial Oil group has announced a decision to drill Foothills No. 11 well in L.S.D. 11 4-21-3w5, quarter of a mile east of Major No. 2, and more than half a mile north of the recently spudded Foothills No. 10 well, which in turn, was located about a mile and a half northwest of the previous most northerly Imperial group well.

Noranda Extends China Clay Aid

Shareholders of Canada China Clay on Sept. 15 approved a new financing deal with Noranda Mines which will result in Noranda eventually securing control.

Under the deal as approved, Noranda agrees to advance a further $150,000 to bring the property into production, bringing total advances to $400,000. A new company is to be formed to take over the property from the present company with Canada China Clay, the present company, to receive 144,950 shares as well as having all debts and liabilities paid. Noranda's advances are repayable out of net profits after a working capital position of $75,000 has been established.

Canada's Aircraft Programme

(Continued from page 111)

England for carbureters, magnetos, and many other essential accessories.

Even such an old established and highly integrated business as that of Pratt & Whitney still purchase about 4 per cent0 of the parts it uses.

Some months ago the government finally decided to tackle the building of airplane engines on a substantial scale, voted the necessary $50 millions and laid its preliminary plans. When our application for the necessary machine tools went to Washington, Mr. Knudsen said:

"We feel that with our already established industry we can use these tools to better advantage in the common effort than you can; if you will forego your application for these tools, we will undertake to see that Canada gets proportionate treatment with United States manufacturers in connection with the engines she needs from the United States for her airframe programme."

Bearing in mind that we had less than a hundred skilled airplane engine men in all Canada—all of whom and more are required in overhaul and repair work; that the best considered opinion of experienced executives was that it would take us thirty months at least to get into production; that even with this tremendous outlay of money and men Canada would still be largely dependent on the United States for the bulk of her engines; and that the head of the United States Production Authority suggested we drop the project in return for their undertaking to keep us supplied with engines, you will agree there was but one answer.

Canada's aircraft propeller requirements are numbered in the tens of thousands. A year hence we will be self-contained and independent on propellers and we shall be exporting substantial quantities to Britain.

On instruments we are making satisfactory progress. Within twelve months we will be self-supporting on the standard types of flight and power plant instruments of both clock and membrane type. A very few special instruments will still have to be imported; but we have satisfied ourselves that ample supplies will be available to us, as required, at prices much lower than that at which we could build them ourselves.

Earlier I said we were building twelve different types of planes. Well, that's just twice as many as we should be building. Our present plan is to reduce the number as rapidly as possible.

To get the maximum possible results from the industry, we should cut the present number in two and get down to six types. Those six should be:

1 elementary trainer
1 single-engined advanced trainer
1 twin-engined advanced trainer
1 coastal reconnaissance amphibian
1 bomber
1 fighter

As our stock of trainers increases, we may be able to switch our production to some type of service craft such as a second fighter or a general utility transport ship; but never at one time should we be building more than six types in this country and those six should be so selected as to provide for both our training and our own defense as well as contributing to the needs of England or some other part of the fighting front.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR Corporation Limited

AIR CRAFT DIVISION at Malton, Ontario

Fully equipped for manufacture and production of the most modern aircraft

Modern Builders of Railway Passenger Cars—Freight Cars—Snow Plows—Street Cars—Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis frames and Parts — Steel Pressings — Forgings — Drop Forgings.

Manufacturing Agents for LaPlant-Choate Mfg. Co. Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, leading manufacturers of tractor equipment for earth and snow removal.

Head Office: HAMILTON, ONT.
Sales Office: 437 St. James Street
Montreal, Quebec

NEW FIND IN HISLOP

Offers to Purchase Follow Discovery by MacMillan

An interesting new gold find in Hislop Township between the Hollinger Ross property and Golden Arrow, is reported by George MacMillan, well known prospector who has been active in this field during the past several years. While only a limited amount of exploration has been carried out to date the discovery is attracting widespread interest and already offers to purchase have been received from two prominent mining companies.

At the point of discovery grab samples have shown values ranging up to $35 per ton in a quartz vein five to six feet wide and at the present time trenching is under way to determine the extent of the occurrenc. Further information should be available in a week or so.

Indicative that the Hislop Township area is well regarded by some of the most prominent mining companies is the report that Hollinger and McIntyre recently have acquired several new properties there. Hollinger's Ross property is doing very well and is responsible for the renewed interest in the district.

—The Northern Miner, Sept. 4, 1941.

GOLDEN ARROW
POINTS THE WAY—FOLLOW IT

Word of new "finds"—new deals involving big money paid by some of the largest gold mining companies in Canada—is seeping out of HISLOP Township.

Those "in the know" predict exciting developments in this intriguing goldfield situated halfway between Porcupine and Kirkland Lake and where the characteristics of both the major camps have been noted.

In HOLLINGER'S Ross Mine the district has shown itself capable of yielding an established producer, and there is rich promise of the emergence of others.

In the light of what is taking place, the extensive claim holdings of GOLDEN ARROW MINES LIMITED in HISLOP Township—adjoining the property on which Geo. MacMillan has recently made a sensational discovery—challenge the attention and interest of every alert mine share buyer.

Considerable surface exploration, diamond drilling, and shaft-sinking has already been done on GOLDEN ARROW claims. Sampling has revealed distinct possibilities of mine-making on further development.

"Those participating in this venture," says Lawrence B. Wright, consulting geologist, in a report dated November 9, 1934, "can be assured of aiding in the continued exploration and development of a gold property upon which the pioneering has been done and upon which large amounts of gold bearing material have been exposed, much of it well within the commercial range of values."

15c PER SHARE

To ensure continuation of development work shares of GOLDEN ARROW MINES LIMITED are available to you at the above price, for a limited time only.

Send in your application, at once, the cost is low, the profits may be high. Remember HALLNOR.

IT COULD HAPPEN AGAIN

The MacMillan's who are directly in charge of GOLDEN ARROW operations are practical mining people with years of experience.

Their reputation for integrity is matched by that of their success in picking winners as may be judged by the fact that they controlled the syndicate which sold the Hallnor property to Noranda, and which is now Hallnor Mines.

Folks who followed the MacMillan's in the past have big profits to show.

Couzens & Company, Room 212, 200 Bay St., Toronto, Canada. Phone EL. 7514.
Please send me further information on Golden Arrow Mines Limited, without obligation.
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

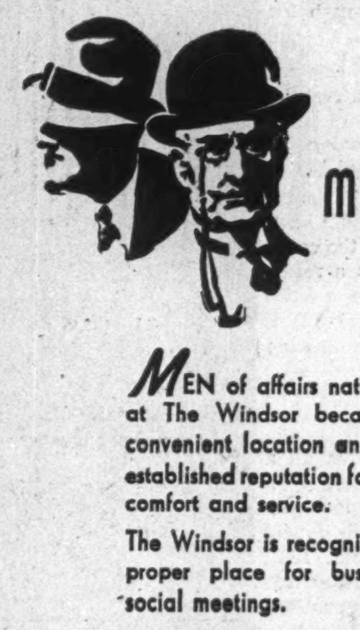
Couzens & Company, Room 212, 200 Bay St., Toronto, Canada. Phone EL. 7514.
I hereby make application for .... shares of Golden Arrow Mines Limited at 15c per share. Enclosed please find the sum of $.................
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

The company having received payment or commitment to pay, the proceeds of this offering do not go into the treasury of the Company.

OIL ROYALTIES
Enquiries Invited
McDERMID, MILLER & McDERMID, LIMITED
Investment Dealers
609-525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Established 1897
Head Office · London, Ontario

DUN & BRADSTREET of CANADA, Limited
The Mercantile Agency
ESTABLISHED 1841
20 Offices in the Dominion



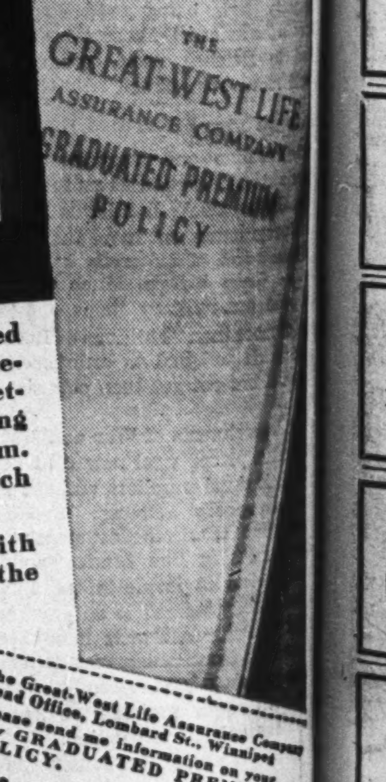
When in MONTREAL

MEN of affairs naturally stop at The Windsor because of its convenient location and its well-established reputation for courtesy, comfort and service.

The Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT

Announcing
THE NEW GREAT-WEST LIFE
GRADUATED PREMIUM
POLICY



Heavy current expenses — such as increased taxes, furnishing a home, taking care of something unexpected, or a modest income while getting established—need not delay a person getting started on an adequate life insurance program. Here's a new policy designed for just such circumstances.

You can make an easy start the first year with only half the regular premium to pay. For the next four years, your premium moves through four easy stages. Not until the fifth year do you reach the normal fixed premium level. All the time you have the full protection of permanent life insurance but the premiums — which are low and can be further reduced by the dividends earned — are graduated during the early years to fit in with your earnings and expenses.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Head Office, Lombard St., Winnipeg
Please send me information on your new GRADUATED PREMIUM POLICY.
Name........................
Address........................
457

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

KINGSDALE 5125
ESTABLISHED 1885
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
STORING
M. Rawlinson LIMITED
KI. 5125 • 610 Yonge St. Toronto

Envelopes for every purpose.
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO - BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

LEGAL

W. M. COUPER, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister, Etc.
486 St. John St., Montreal
Tel. Marquette 3005

Lang & Michener
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
DANIEL W. LANG, K.C.
D. R. MICHENER — C. M. RICKETTS
H. S. DAY — E. R. JOLLIFFE
372 BAY STREET, TORONTO
TEL. WA. 2931
CABLE ADDRESS "LAMER"

McLAUGHLIN, JOHNSTON, MOORHEAD & MACAULAY
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
302 BAY ST., TORONTO
Telephone: ELgin 4217
L. Macaulay, K.C., M.P.P.
H. J. McLaughlin, K.C.
W. W. McLaughlin, K.C.
D. C. Wells — R. F. May
H. W. Alles — R. H. Soward
L. B. Webster — J. M. Magwood

Patent Attorneys

RIDOUT & MAYBEE
PATENTS - TRADEMARKS
80 Richmond Street West
Toronto - Phone Ad. 0119

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Shoemaker & Burnham
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Specializing in Mill Design, Metallurgy, Power and Mining Plants.
Room 1201-1207
45 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.
Waverley 4466

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ronald, Griggs & Co.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON

Black, Hanson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD
AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

FREE Subscribers to The Post, by mail, are entitled to the privileges of the Investment Enquiry Service. Subscription price — $5 a year.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. — Harold A. Shiach, F.C.A.
D. J. Sales, C.A. — W. F. Gibson, C.A.
TORONTO — MONTREAL
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. — F. R. McCutcheon, C.A.

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH & NASH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Toronto—Montreal—Hamilton—Winnipeg—Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, McCANNELL & DICK
Chartered Accountants
D. H. McCANNELL — Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy
Sterling Tower, Toronto

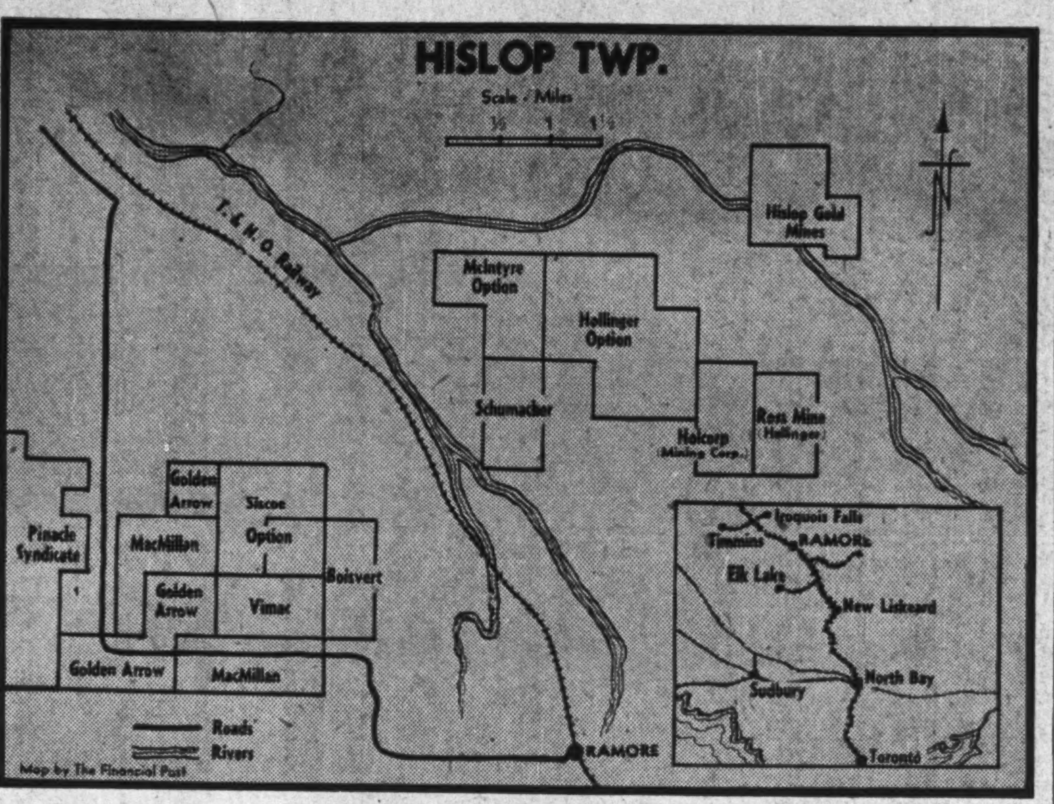
WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. J. HOWSON
R. S. McPHERSON
Licensed Trustees
FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO — GALT KITCHENER

McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Licensed Trustees & Receivers
MONTREAL TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA

Masecar, DeRoche & McMillan
Chartered Accountants
SASKATOON, SASK.

Old Hislop Gets a New Chance



Oldtimers who were calling Hislop twp. good mine-making country back when Porcupine was still a youngster are hoping to have their first judgment vindicated by the latest developments. Just as Larder Lake was "passed up" for years because interest was centring on its big neighbor, Kirkland Lake, so Hislop twp. lay dormant for years because it had a big neighbor, Porcupine. Now Hislop, like Larder Lake, is getting a second chance.

Located near Ramore, about 40 miles east of Porcupine and flanking the T. & N. O. Rly., the Hislop area has been best known in recent years as the locale of Hollinger's Ross mine—a small but profitable operation. That the area might be big mine country only gradually came to be considered a possibility with growth of the Ross mine. Starting out at 50 to 75 tons daily in January, 1936, the Ross mine is today treating 300 tons of $8 to $9 grade ore daily. With ore reserves jumping from 542,191 to 794,743 tons last year, chances of a further expansion in mill capacity appear bright and the mine has definitely begun to take on large tonnage characteristics.

Options Number of Properties

That Hollinger is satisfied with Ross—and thinks there are other mine chances in Hislop—is shown by the company's exploration programme. A great deal of effort is being centred in the area by Hollinger although there is a great deal of reticence on just what plans are.

Options are known to have been secured recently on a considerable number of properties, around seven, including the ground shown on the map, and a thorough test is apparently planned. Besides recently optioned ground, Hollinger took steps some time ago to secure a 50% interest in Holcorp Mines, in which Mining Corp. has the vendor interest.

Hollinger people aren't saying what results are being secured but apparently one interesting find at least has been made. Diamond drilling is now under way on what is known as the Baxter ground and work is also proceeding on other groups. Like the Porcupine area, overburden covers the rock in most places and prospecting often is a slow business.

Northwest of the Hollinger group shown on the map, McIntyre Porcupine Mines has taken an option on ground where there is stated to be an interesting showing for investigation.

Attention Turns South

Following a find by George A. MacMillan, president of the Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association on the Vimac property to the southwest, interest has been turning in that direction. The Vimac showing discovery is wholly owned by Mrs. Viola MacMillan, wife of the discoverer. First reports on the Vimac discovery state that a 100-ft. length of vein has been opened up, 3 to 6 ft. wide. A crew of men at work is now being enlarged to do further stripping on the vein, both ends of which disappear under overburden. No channel assays are yet available on the vein but selected grab samples carrying heavy sulphides have run as high as $69.30 while a sample not showing as much sulphide returned $14 to the ton.

The vein at surface does not appear particularly impressive. It was only after the surface had been blasted into that promising qualities of the vein showed up lower down.

Working Golden Arrow

Adjoining the Vimac property, Golden Arrow Mines is getting a programme of exploration under way on its south group. Considerable encouragement was met with in previous work, but it has taken the new interest in the Hislop area to bring renewal of work. In previous drilling an intersection of $9.45 a ton across 8 ft., or $5.92 across 17 ft. 2 in., was secured around the 100-ft. horizon. Drilling west to pick up the extension is now planned since holes in the previous programme are believed to have passed over the top of the vein in this section. Holes in the new programme will cut the formation at greater depth. In view of the new interest in the area Golden Arrow has purchased the McGregor Hislop ground adjoining to the south of the main Golden Arrow group.

Arrahgements have been completed by Golden Arrow for its drilling with the drill expected to be on the property by the end of the month. In the meantime men are at work cleaning out trenches put down in the previous programme.

South of Golden Arrow, in Playfair twp., Wes Dean and associates hold a group of claims where there is stated to be an interesting showing.

Siscoe Gold Mines have been doing work on a group north of Golden Arrow. Some diamond drilling has been completed.

Dome and Teck-Hughes are other companies which are reported to have had men looking over properties in the field.

Much of Hislop is farming country and deals usually take the form of options on farms. Drilling will be required to determine much of the area's possibilities due to the depth of the overburden. When finds are made at surface, it has not been difficult to make deals, it has been found. Numerous offers of financing have already been received for the Vimac ground, it is understood.

Hollinger is in an unusual position to take advantage of any new ore bodies developed in the area. It would be a comparatively simple matter for Hollinger to increase capacity of the Ross mill from the present 300 tons to treat ore from a subsidiary operation rather than building an entirely new mill for any new find. Transportation of ore could be arranged either by trucking or aerial tram.

Distance Lends Enchantment

Distances between finds are comparatively great in Hislop twp. and point to mine-making possibilities over a considerable area. The new MacMillan find is approximately three miles southwest of the Ross mine and ground intervening would seem to be good prospecting ground. Northeast of the Ross mine, as shown on the map, is Hislop Gold Mines 471-acre property where considerable encouragement was obtained in previous work but where financing proved to be a problem. Possibly the reopening of the area on a wider scale will bring a new examination of this property's chances. A shaft is already down to a depth of 170 ft. with 290 ft. of drifting completed at the 150-ft. level.

The few indications available seem to suggest that the Ross mine and the MacMillan find are parallel "breaks", running in a northwest southeast direction. A fault zone has been encountered in each case.

Location on the T. & N.O. Rly. means that supplies for Hislop can be brought in with little difficulty, while camps for winter exploration need not be erected with the town of Ramore in the vicinity.

Senator Finding Drop In Grade

But Operating Profit More Than Being Maintained in Milling

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN. — Drilling at depth at Senator-Rouyn has been finding at least a local lowering of ore grade although tonnage of ore is being well maintained.

The ore deposit is of a replacement type — unlike most Canadian gold mining deposits — and exploration at further depth gives the possibility of recurring ore lenses. Repetitions of present ore may be also found along strike.

375 Level Best

The 375-ft. level has so far been the best one for grade of ore opened in lateral work. Drifting for 500 ft. to the east in the footwall of the ore zone at the 750-ft. level has shown lower grade in the main shear. In the first 200 ft. of drifting an average of 0.16 oz. across 4 ft. was found with the last 200 ft. returning similar grade. Horizontal diamond drilling at 25-ft. intervals has shown intensive shearing over widths up to 40 ft.

Crosscutting has been carried from the shaft to the main shear on the 625-ft. level and flat drill holes are to be put out to locate the ore structures which have been displaced by faulting at this level.

May Open Another Level

The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 900 ft. with a station cut at the 875-ft. level. Consideration is now being given to development on this level from which exploratory drilling to depth could be done.

Operating profits from Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, 1941, total $230,075 from the milling of 79,236 tons of ore for a recovery of $611,205. Excessive absorption has taken place in the milling circuit with an estimated $54,000 believed to be tied up at the end of August. Operating profit for the four weeks ended Aug. 12, 1941, was a new record at $33,447.

Atlin Under Test By Senator McRae

Drilling Being Undertaken on Optioned Spruce Creek Ground

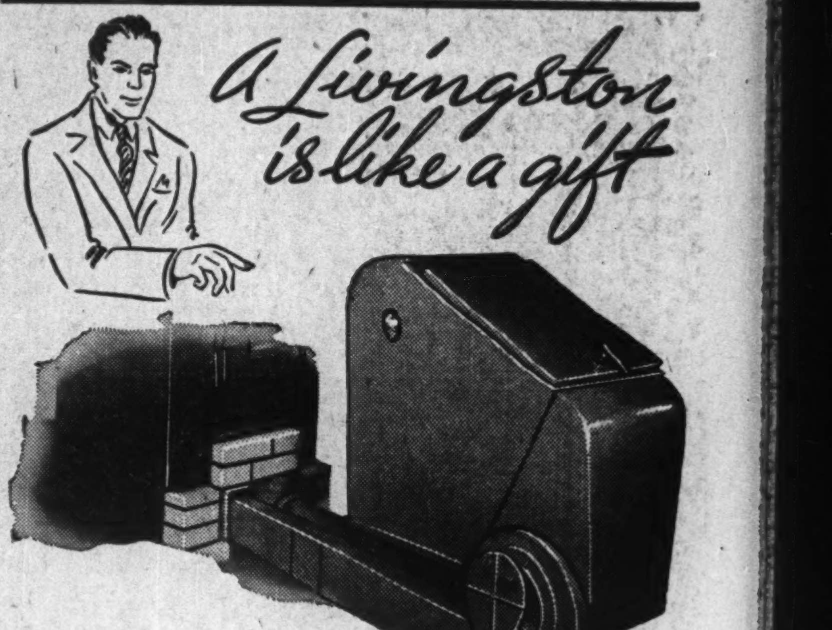
From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Senator A. D. McRae, already one of the biggest placer gold operators in the Yukon and southern Alaska fields, has taken an option on the entire upper part of Spruce Creek in the Atlin district of British Columbia and the property is now being tested by diamond drill.

The ground extends for six miles and is located in what is known as Blue Canyon. It was previously owned by a group of Atlin mining men. The ground is said to be rich in gold.

The McRae interests also operate the Spruce Creek Placers in the same district and have installed a three-shift working crew. The McDonnell Valley property has been abandoned as it was found that the ground was too deep for satisfactory dredging.

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.
A. E. OSLER & COMPANY
Established 1886 — Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. — Phone ADelaide 2431



. . . burns stoker coal . . . at much lower cost than hand firing . . . SAVES its cost in a few seasons . . . and GIVES us more even heating with much less work and trouble and increases the value of our home.
Livingston STOKERS
Canadian . . . built for Canadian Homes

"There's another side to it—my side. The house is free of dust, and my cleaning bills are less than they used to be."
It's a Livingston
It takes only a few hours at your convenience to install a Livingston.
LIVINGSTON STOKER SALES CO.
Hamilton, Ontario — Toronto: 1137 Bay St.

Pascalis Gold Mines is offering further shares to shareholders not resident in the United States on the basis of 1 share at 30 cents for each 14 shares held at the close of business on Sept. 15, 1941. The block of 200,000 shares being offered has been underwritten by some of the large shareholders of the company, it is stated. Rights are not assignable. Opening of four new levels at 867, 1,067, 1,292 and 1,542 ft. has now reached the most interesting area, beginning about 350 ft. west of the Perron boundary, it is stated. Three diamond drill holes drilled north-south on the 1,542-ft. level cut several vein sections, the most interesting sections in each hole being: 1.02 oz. over 1 ft.; 4.84 oz. across 2.1 ft.; and 1.35 oz. across 3.7 ft. Development and drilling will be continued on all four levels, it is planned.

Francoeur West Zone Betters Drill Results

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN. — The long exploratory drift to the west at the third level of Francoeur Gold Mines is now out over 2,300 ft. from the shaft and is entering the area where diamond drilling indicated a length of 650 ft. of ore.

Actually the last 120 ft. of drift work has been in ore grading 0.22 oz. over 68 in. This represents an unexpected ore section as drilling in this part has been below ore grade, the principal intersection being one of 0.12 oz. over 11.5 ft. in hole No. 91.

Greater Width Indicated

The ore opened up so far in drifting may run considerably wider than the width disclosed in the drift. Test holing in the walls has already given indication of this. After this west zone has been fully explored at the third level, it is planned to start a new west shaft by raising to surface along the north-dipping shear.

Stope development of the No. 8 ore bodies on the second level is disclosing greater ore widths than had been indicated in drift sampling. The length of 155 ft. to the east is now being stoped over a width of 11 ft. with car sampling averaging 0.30 oz. per ton.

Expansion of the mill is well advanced with the new cyanide unit expected to be in operation early in November. The cyanide unit is expected to increase tonnage milled to 240 tons daily and may not be the limit of present expansion.

Reopen No. 1 Shaft?

Consideration is now being given to dewatering the No. 1 shaft located 2,200 ft. east of the main shaft. This shaft has been sunk to a depth of 750 ft. with ore disclosures on the intermediate and bottom levels.

Production and operating profit were affected slightly in August by a five-day shutdown caused by damage to the electric circuit by lightning. Production and operating profit figures for 1941 to the end of July have been as follows:

1941:	Tons milled	Total recov.	Operat. profit*
January	6,952	$49,263	$24,615
February	6,371	41,870	18,842
March	6,772	44,622	19,416
April	6,485	51,697	27,082
May	6,564	57,308	33,874
June	6,252	46,874	24,539
July	6,232	46,809	23,473

*After provincial taxation.

Mining Concentrates

Bralorne Mines has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share plus an extra of 10 cents a share, both payable Oct. 15, 1941, to shareholders of record Sept. 30, 1941, subject to approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

• • •

Bart Malartic Gold Mines, which has been carrying on a programme of shallow drilling on the company's 15-claim property in Fourniere twp., Malartic area, is warranted in carrying out a programme of deeper drilling, according to J. P. Norrie, the company's consulting engineer. The property lies immediately to the south of Malartic Gold Fields.

• • •

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines is said to have encountered high grade in drifting on its No. 24 ore body in the north zone at the 165-ft. level. A length of 56 ft. has so far been opened up.

• • •

Cariboo Gold Quartz production in August was $179,756 from 11,352 tons of ore as compared with $139,177 from 11,065 tons of ore in July. The increase was due to a clean-up in the ball mill.

• • •

Denison Nickel Mines is stated to have been attempting financing with U. S. interests recently.

• • •

New Malartic Gold Mines plans a new development programme on its property adjoining Malartic Gold Fields on the west and southwest.

• • •

Noranda Mines expects to have its No. 6 shaft completed to its objective in about another three months. A large scale depth exploration programme will then get under way.

• • •

Calder Bousquet Gold Mines, which resumed diamond drilling early this month, is reported to have cut interesting formation at 700 ft. depth in the hole. Tentative advice is that core length of 70 ft. of ore structure is showing, but true width is not available.

• • •

River Dredging Co. was incorporated on Aug. 23, 1941, with a British Columbia charter. Authorized capital is 50,000 shares of $1 par value. Registered office is 716 Stock Exchange Bldg., 475 Howe St., B.C.

• • •

South Shore Gold Syndicate is said to be making arrangements to proceed with work on its Whitney twp. property, Porcupine area, Ont. Plans call for incorporation of a new three million share company with units entitled to 300 shares per unit.

• • •

Silbak Premier Mines reports net smelter returns of $128,962 for August with 13,936 tons of ore treated for an average of $9.25 a ton. July returns were $125,680 with 14,936 tons of ore treated for an average of $8.41 a ton.

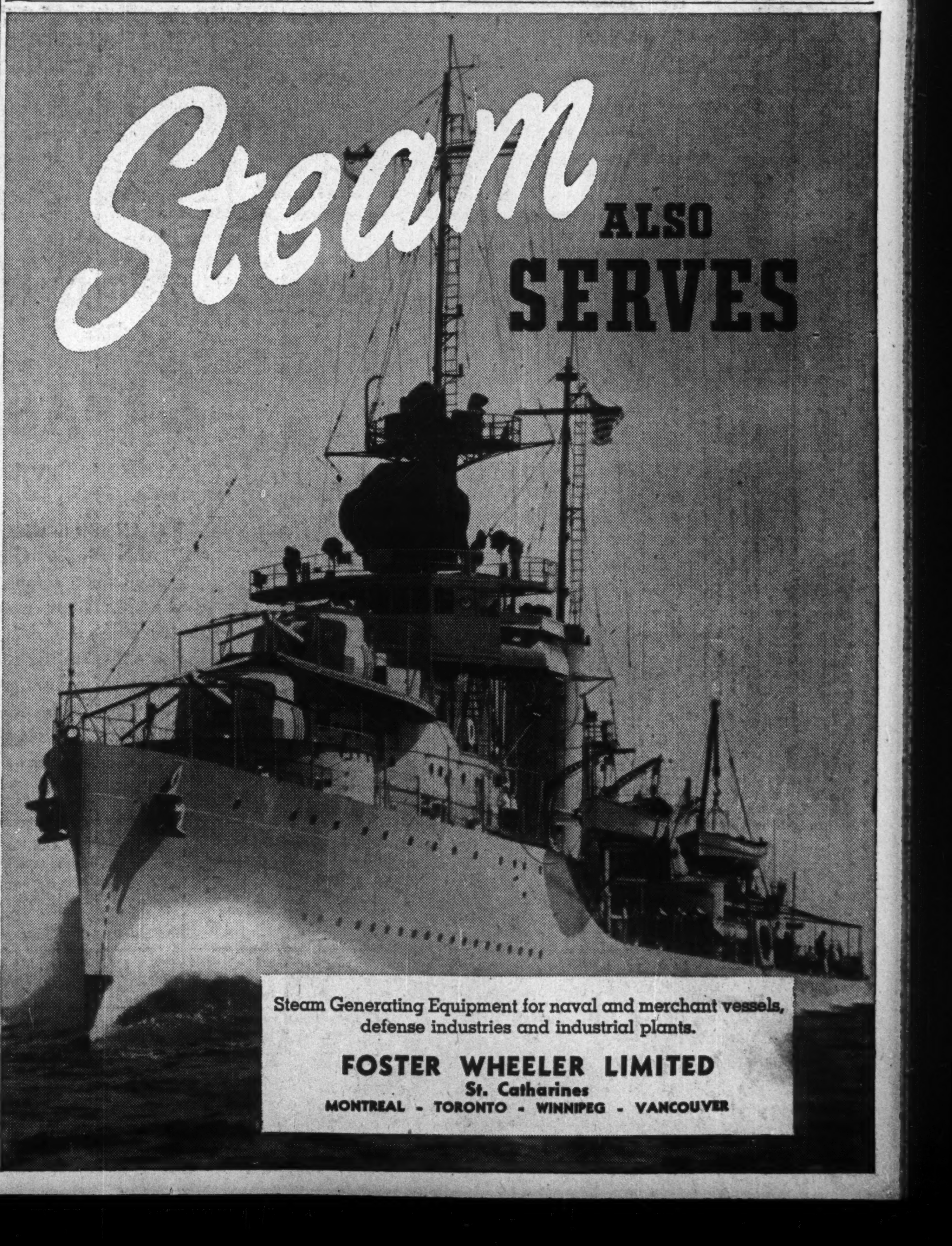
• • •

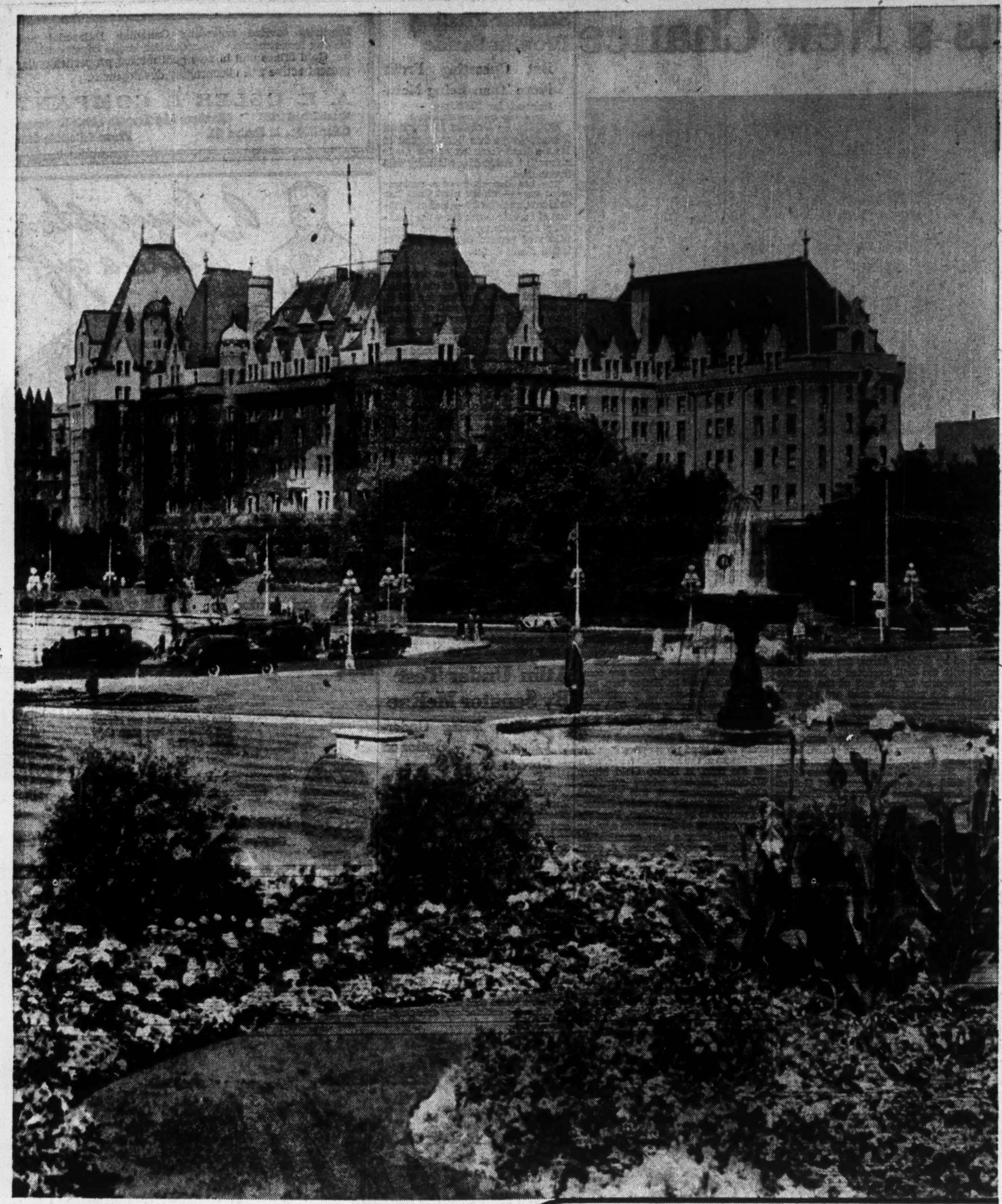
Sand River production was slightly lower in August:

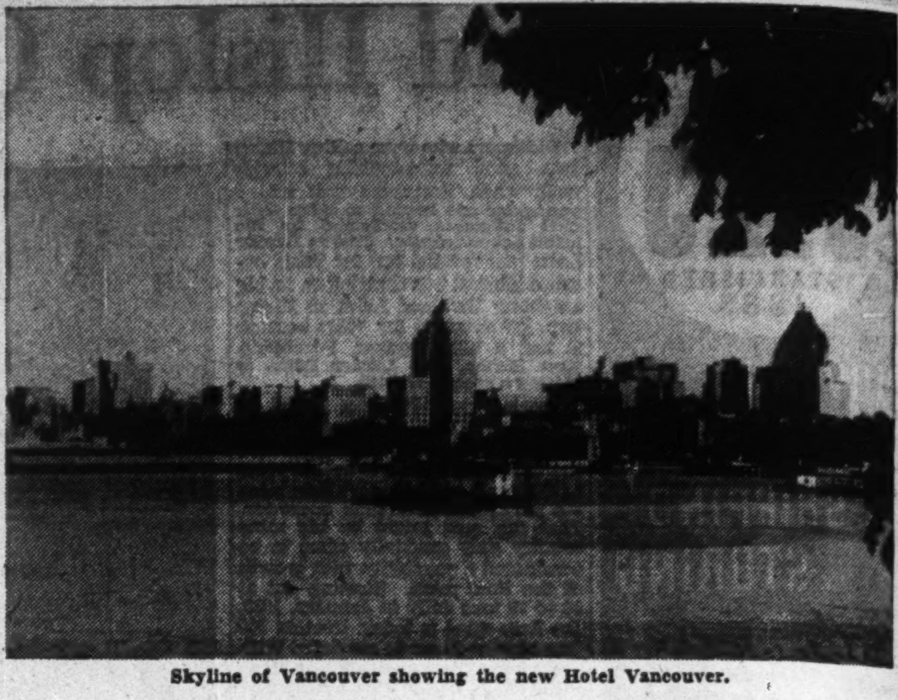
1941	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
August	2,832	91	$10.74	$30,396
July	2,478	80	12.55	31,103

• • •

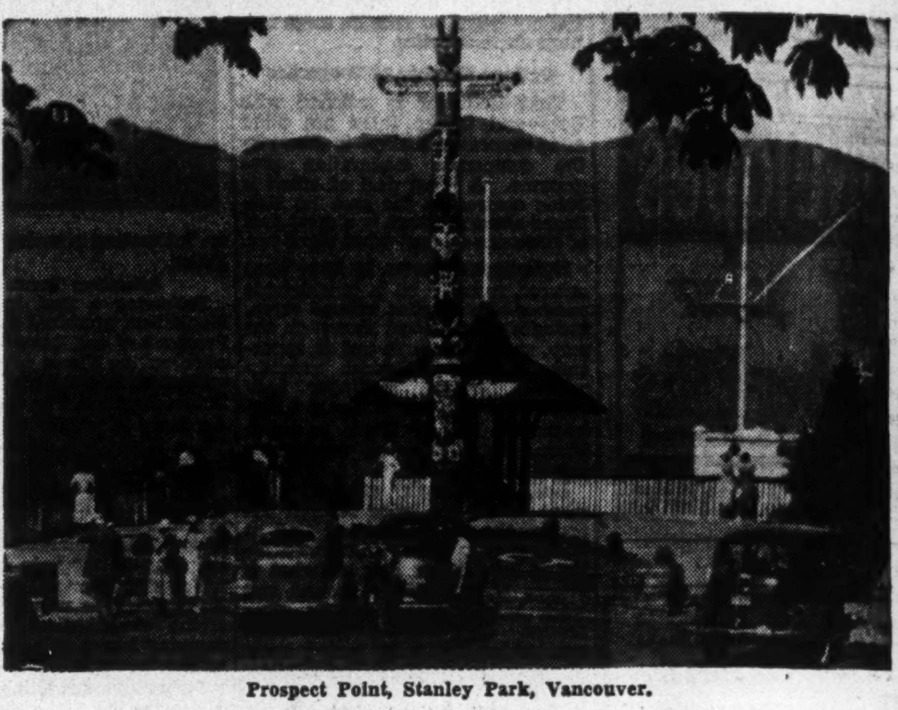
Siscoe Gold Mines is now tuning in the addition to its mill to raise the milling rate to 800 tons daily. Preliminary results are stated to indicate as much as 1,000 tons daily may be treated but it will be several weeks before capacity operations are reached. Present plans call for hoisting of 1,000 tons of rock daily with 200 tons discarded as waste. Development has been abnormally heavy so far this year and the company may now be able to ease up on this work slightly. Development has been concentrated on the upper horizons and large tonnages have been found in the extension of old stopes.







Skyline of Vancouver showing the new Hotel Vancouver.



Prospect Point, Stanley Park, Vancouver.

Above: Golf at Oak Bay, Victoria.
Upper left: Empress Hotel, Victoria.
Lower left: One of Victoria's Celebrated Gardens.

Inviting you...

to ENJOY THE WINTER *in* CANADA'S EVERGREEN PLAYGROUND

VANCOUVER • VICTORIA • VANCOUVER ISLAND

PLAN now to take a holiday or send the family away this winter. Come to Canada's Evergreen Playground for a complete change — mental, social and physical. Motor or saunter about a garden-like countryside, where flowers bloom all year round . . . sail, wind-ruffled, sparkling reaches of blue water . . . golf on courses of rolling green spread out between sea and mountain. There's excellent riding . . . fishing . . . hiking . . . motoring . . . and glorious swimming in warmed sea-water at the famous Crystal Garden Pool.

Or, if you enjoy browsing about, Vancouver and Victoria are filled with stores and with shops specializing in china, English woolens and homespuns . . . and antique dealers where you can pick up art and furniture treasures for your home.

At the Empress Hotel in Victoria you'll find delightful accommodation . . . delicious meals . . . your own sort of people!

No bothersome passports or exchange problems . . . your dollar is worth 100 cents. Travel in comfort by train . . . see the Canadian Rockies en route . . . low rail fares.

Old English Yuletide Festivities
Empress Golf Tournament, March 9 to 14
Victoria Spring Garden Festival, April 22 to 25
•
Special Winter Rates
European Plan, monthly —
Single Room, with bath, from $75
Double (2 persons) from $105.
Moderately priced meals.

For attractive booklets and reservations, communicate with your nearest Canadian Pacific agent or the Manager of the

Empress Hotel

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL
IN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA'S WARMEST IN WINTER CLIMATE

U. S. Building Vast Defense Machine

Programme to Cost $45 Billions Expanding Army, Navy, Air Forces and Equipment

When the national debt of the United States recently passed the $50 billions mark, climbing at the rate of $16,650 per minute, looming large as the chief factor in the spiralling total was—and is—the American defense programme. Expenditure for this may pass the debt itself in magnitude. Lowest estimates place the price for freedom around $45 billions.

To Canadians the American expenditure for possible war represents an almost incomprehensible figure. It is more than ten times the gross debt of the Canadian government. It is over 90 times the total receipts of the Canadian government in a fiscal year. It is considerably more than the total national wealth of the Dominion.

And it's a lot of money for the United States, too. To illustrate, it is more than twice the original value of all passenger cars produced there since the first Model T chugged off the assembly line.

About one tenth of that astronomical $45 billions has already been spent. Approximately a third more is scheduled to be absorbed during the current year. The concrete results of the programme, in terms of guns, tanks, ships, planes and trained men, are beginning to be seen. The important point is that the results so far are only a beginning.

It is easier to produce the second 50 of a batch of one hundred planes than it is to get the first five. Spending several billion dollars on a comprehensive scheme of national defense is more than a straight over-the-counter proposition. With it are involved thousands of ideas, blueprints and problems, all of which must be worked into a framework in which time is the most important factor.

Let's take a look at the American near-war effort, its achievements and its potentialities.

The Army Grows

In Sept., 1940, the United States Army totalled 300,000 men, all of whom were volunteers. They were the regulars, and represented slightly more than three quarters of the authorized strength of 375,000. The authorized strength itself was high compared with the 227,000 made official by the President's declaration of a state of limited national emergency when war broke out in Sept., 1939.

The 300,000 of 1940 were split up into 11 divisions, two of which were partially equipped armored divisions, and nine on foot. They were moderately well supported by an air force commensurate with their strength.

Today there are nearly 1,600,000 men enrolled in the United States Army. The regular army has 533,500 men enlisted for active duty for three years; National Guardsmen and reserve officers total 345,500. There are 693,000 selective service trainees, now in the army for terms of up to 2½ years.

The Army is now organized into more than 30 divisions, of which nine, in a few months, will be rated as armored. At present the armored divisions have not progressed very far past the original two, but the concentration of effort on the armored units is becoming effective, and equipment is trickling into service in increasing quantities.

The output of rifles and machine guns is four times greater than last year — the much-publicized Garand rifles have now reached 1,000 per day — and the output of heavier weapons is rising slowly.

From a tactical point of view the burning question was: "What are the men to be trained for?" Unlike Germany's battering, clattering panzer units, trained for fighting in picked areas, the American army did not—and does not yet—know what kind of service it may be called upon to give. That made specialized training of one-year conscripts a little difficult. What training they did get had to be rapid and thorough.

Equipment Needed

It will probably be at least a year before the land army reaches a point of full effectiveness. Starting from a mere skeleton, it is progressing steadily in size toward its objective of 2,800,000. But size is not everything. It takes 8,500 tons of tanks—a total of over 1,500 vehicles of all types—to make an armored division, and the Army's goal of many armored divisions is barely in sight.

Two hundred and fifty new light tanks, and half that many medium tanks, are added to the total every month. The first heavy tank has not yet appeared.

An encouraging factor is that the tanks which are in production are being made at a pace eight times greater than in December of 1940. The situation is infinitely better than it was a little over a year ago, when the army boasted a total of 4,000 tanks — almost all ready for retirement.

The Air Force

An inseparable part of the U. S. Army is the Army air force, which has been growing at an even faster rate than its earthbound parent body. Starting virtually from scratch, almost as nothing more than an auxiliary service of the Army, the Army Air Services have increased in personnel, in equipment, in activities—and in significance.

As a hard-hitting wing-mate of a highly mechanized armored division, the total of 6,000 planes which the Air Corps—by peace-made plans—was expected to reach in July of this year would have been an almost negligible factor. To man those 6,000 planes—only 3,300 of which were to be actual combat planes—the army was producing 600 pilots a year in 1939.

The Air Services at present have a tentative goal of 50,000 machines, the first 18,000 of which are now in process at a rate 36% faster than six months ago. The change from a force of 6,000 to one of more than eight times that size involved, among other things, the doubling of all plant space engaged in aircraft production and a tripling of the number of employees.

In 1940 aircraft production was 250% greater than in 1939; so far in 1941, production is up 300% over last year. In the future the industry is expected to turn out the startling total of 74,000 machines, which includes the Army's present 1942 appropriations and 10,000 for Lease-Lend.

Thirty-eight thousand pilots are now being trained each 12 months, 8,000 of them for Britain. In addition, 100,000 mechanics for the use of the air force graduate each year. A total force of 150,000 pilots — nearly as large as the regular army itself a few months before war broke out — is at present the goal. The R. A. F. is aiming for 250,000.

The Navy

Like the British, the United States had a head start in its schedule of a navy for defense. While the present hostilities were in embryo, the United States Navy had placed orders for eight battleships, one aircraft carrier, four cruisers, seven submarines and seven destroyers, some of which have already been commissioned for active service.

Four of the battleships now on order have a tonnage of 45,000, and are larger than any the fleet has commissioned to date. Several more of even greater displacement are being considered.

Unlike the Army, the Navy has been able to place orders for equipment with production facilities already in existence, an advantage partially shared by the air force. It is just as well such an advantage did exist, for it takes a lot more time to turn out a battleship than it does to make a tank or a cannon.

Ultimately a two-ocean navy is planned, a goal to be attained not before 1946. At present a one-ocean navy exists, a navy of well-armored, far-reaching but slow vessels, designed for fleet action rather than sensational lone-eagle escapades like those of the Bismarck and the Graf Spee. Ton for ton, it compares with the present fleet of Great Britain, and is vastly superior to those of the Axis powers.

Combined with Great Britain's tonnage, it gives the democracies a superiority of 16 battleships, apart from the fact that the democracies at present have 21 new vessels on order, as compared with the Axis 16.

To augment its present fleet the American Navy has so far run up a bill of over $14 billions for equipment of all kinds—an amount which is not hard to account for when it is remembered that a single vessel may cost $100 millions.

Big Expansion

Strengths of the present and future fleet look like this, according to data sent to The Financial Post by the Navy Department.

	Built	Bldg.	Total
Battleships ...	15	17	32
Aircr. carr's. ..	6	12	18
Cruisers	37	54	91
Destroyers	168	196	364
Submarines ..	112	74	186
	338	353	691

America's programme will give it a fleet of 10 more battleships than Great Britain is planning for — and 27 more than Germany. Potentially it is the greatest fleet the world has yet seen.

The whole story is not told by statistics of combat ships, moreover. Since February of 1940 the Navy has acquired nearly 250 ships to be used as auxiliaries, which means anything from an armed merchantman or an oil tanker down to a small formerly private yacht for coastal service. In the last year over $300 millions was appropriated to modernize existing vessels.

The Navy's army, the Marine Corps, has grown appreciably to nearly 60,000, supported by 200 planes and a large fleet of landing lighters. Mechanization has also reached the Marine Corps, for the latest fighters are equipped with a speedy scout car. Limited to 20% of the navy's enlisted strength, the Marine Corps may reach a total of 100,000 enlisted men. The navy's present personnel includes 253,473 men and 29,670 officers.

Apart from Navy units that float, equally great expansion is under way for the units that fly. The part played by naval planes in the destruction of the Bismarck effectively demonstrated the necessity of an efficient air arm, but even before that the Navy had awarded contracts nearly doubling the size of its air forces. At present the active Navy has nearly 4,000 planes, including the Marines' 200. The latest of them rate as the world's fastest fighters.

Bombers and fighters are being acquired at the rate of 70 or more per month, and the output is scheduled to reach nearly five times that number by next summer. Navy pilots are expected to graduate at the same rate.

Other Services

Apart from the three armed forces, the American defense effort is finding expression in countless other ways. Fighting forces approaching the two million mark mean that approximately nine million are employed in defense industries. At the present rate one quarter of America's effective man power will be employed by defense at the end of 1942.

The army is experimenting with parachute troops and has around 4,000 of them in training. A year ago there was none, and regular army parachute jumpers numbered fifty.

Under the Lease-Lend Act a substantial number of auxiliary ships and merchantmen, in addition to the 50 destroyers traded for bases, have been turned over to Britain. American shipyards are open to British ships for repairs. Countless small incidents, such as the transfer of a dozen American merchantmen to Pacific routes to release British bottoms for Atlantic duty, add continually to America's preparedness programme.

The United States has already spent nearly as much on its present scheme for liberty as it did in fighting a war in 1917-18. Before the programme is completed the World War total will have been passed many times over.

The chief reason, of course, is the higher degree of mechanization that modern warfare has attained. In addition, there is the fact that this time America is itself the main producer and supplier of the tools of war to the allies, whereas last time America received a large part of its war machines from allies eager to have her man power.

Even so, an impressive expansion in aircraft was made last time, when the industry started at zero and soared to a capacity of 30,000 machines shortly after the end of the conflict. Ships were built in 27 days in 1918, and launched from the nation's shipyards at the rate of one every ten hours. At present one new ship is added about every two days—considerably slower than the Germans can sink them—and the 1918 output may not be reached until 1943.

Not quite 2 million men went overseas last time, out of an enlistment of nearly twice that number. The Army as yet has no published plans for a force of more than 2,800,000 and it is not improbable that Army policy may decide on a comparatively small striking force of highly trained, completely equipped troops, backed by large reserve units. It should be remembered that an army of even 2,800,000 is small compared with the estimated 390 divisions at the command of the two European Axis powers.

About 15% of Canada's total effective man power is at present either in the armed forces or directly engaged in the production of munitions. In the United States the total defense effort, including industries supplementary to direct munitions production, employs approximately 11% of the country's effective man power.

On a per capita basis, the entire United States defense programme, as scheduled at present, will cost Americans about $340 each. Canada's people, living in a land with a lower per capita income, will pay $190 each in 1941 alone — including aid to Britain.

The most striking point of the United States national policy at present is that while it is ostensibly a programme of defense, a very substantial proportion of its expenditure is for weapons of offense. Production of 500 long range bombers a month is sought; fast, heavily-armed tanks are rolling off half a dozen assembly lines in increasing numbers. A beginning has been made in the training of parachute troops.

Most important of all, the armored corps of the Army is being reorganized into triple-wave units similar to those used so successfully by the Germans on successive front lines.

Potentially the United States has the resources and the opportunity to produce the most effective army, air and naval services in the world. It possesses the richest supplies of strategic raw materials of any country involved in the struggle. In the hands of her expanding armed forces, her raw materials are at present being used in preparation for "hemisphere defense." It is becoming increasingly apparent that ultimately it may be for both hemispheres.

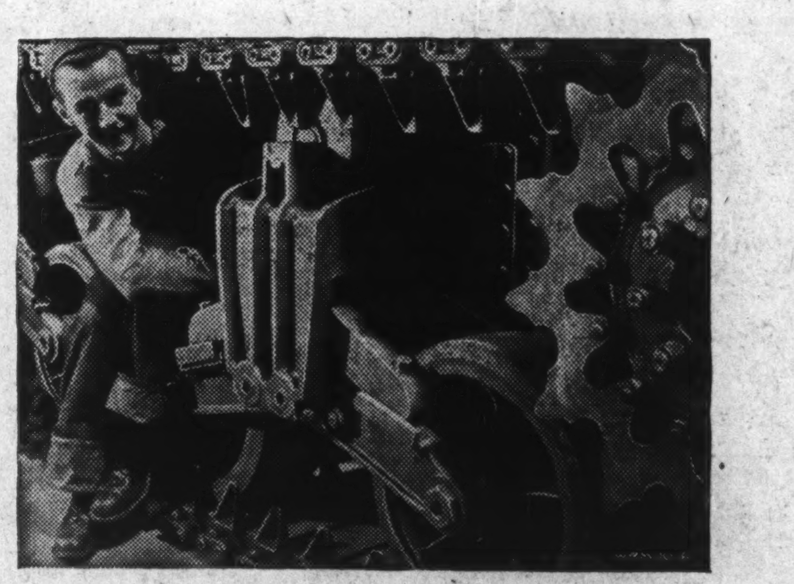
We're rolling them out...Faster and Faster!

On Monday afternoon, June 30th, the first modern M-3 cruiser tank ever produced in Canada moved out, under its own power, from the shops of the Montreal Locomotive Works. The picture shows workmen making final adjustments on this new tank in preparation for its christening.

The present emergency found the Montreal Locomotive Works fully ready to adapt and enlarge its great facilities to meet the nation's wartime needs.

Today, we are rolling out the tanks that are indispensable to final victory.

We were able to do it because we have the men, the plant, the skill...and above all, the will to win.



Surrounded by V's etched in the steel pattern of Canada's new cruiser tank, the M-3, this young workman gives a winning smile as he applies finishing touches to one of the steel giants.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

HOME DEFENSE

Canada Gets Ready For Bombing Raids

ARP Services Organized at Strategic Centres

More than 70,000 men and women have now enlisted for voluntary ARP duty in Canada.

These are Canada's shock troops for safeguarding civilian life and property in the event of an aerial blitz attack on Canada.

ARP organization in Canada is carried on only in 11 special areas designated by the Minister of National Defense. The areas are: Halifax, Canso, and Sydney in Nova Scotia; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec City and Montreal; Ottawa and Toronto in Ontario, and Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt in B.C. The "area" in each case includes the satellite communities as well as the city itself.

Organization of ARP as a whole is entrusted to a federal committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Arthur Glidden and operating directly through the Minister and Deputy Minister of National Health and Pensions. Actual responsibility lies directly with each province and in turn with individual municipalities in each province.

The work of the federal committee is to organize the programme as a whole and to supply equipment for the use of ARP areas. To date, over $400,000 has been spent or allocated by Ottawa for the purchase of ARP equipment—first aid supplies, protective supplies, clothing, respirators, overall uniforms, general literature, fire assistance equipment, stirrup pumps, hose, etc.

An appropriation for special two-wheel pumper "trailers" which can be moved quickly from place to place or can be carried by hand if necessary has recently been made. All equipment is being made in Canada and is being supplied to individual communities as it becomes available.

Long Before War

Provisions were made for an ARP organization in Canada long prior to the war. Original discussions began early in 1938 and general information for the authorities was circulated confidentially in the fall of that year.

Apart from provision of essential equipment to be available in the event of an air raid, ARP organization in Canada to date has consisted largely of community organization, voluntary enlistment and training and in test blackouts at each of the designated areas.

Four Types

Four types of volunteers have been actively enlisted on a voluntary basis: the warden service consisting of men who patrol city blocks or designated buildings; casualty service (men and women); auxiliary fire service (men); repair services. The latter consist chiefly of expert artisans attached to the city engineering staff who are already acquainted with civic water, sewer and other essential services. These workers are trained in special ARP duties and are augmented by men from local construction firms and other utility companies who are available either as demolition gangs or to assist in maintaining and repairing these services in the event of a raid.

Organization differs somewhat in each province.

In Ontario, a Civilian Defense Committee has been set up under the supervision of Attorney-General Gordon Conant. In some provinces the Department of Health has assumed responsibility.

The Quebec organization is known as C.P.C. (Civilian Protection Committee) — a name which has the same initials in both French and English.

British Columbia has created its organization around the provincial police organization.

In Halifax the organization sticks to the name ARP while New Brunswick has set up a local ARP committee in the city of Saint John and has created as well a Civilian Defense Committee for the rest of the city.

Broadly speaking, Canada has adopted English organization and experience only on a very miniature scale.

Here a leader in A.R.P. training at Toronto gives a recruit instruction in use of a gas mask.

Here is a Toronto group of ardent Canadian citizens learning air raid precautions, training as wardens in this Dominion-wide endeavor.

The Summary Facts Of Plane Output

For the first time, complete information is made available regarding the production of the various units of the Canadian aircraft industry:

Canadian Associated Aircraft — Handley-Page Hampden medium bomber; maximum speed 265 m.p.h.; range 1,700 miles; bomb load 4,000 lb.; production rate per month 15; completed 63; order 160.

Canadian Vickers — Stranraer flying boat; maximum speed 165 m.p.h.; range 1,250 miles; production rate 5 per month; completed 28; 40 to be built.

Fairchild Aircraft — Bolingbroke reconnaissance bomber; maximum speed 295 m.p.h.; range 1,900 miles; bomb load 1,000 lb.; production rate 15 per month.

Noorduyn Aviation — Harvard II; maximum speed 206 m.p.h.; Norseman, 170 m.p.h.; present rate of production 20 per month; projected rate 50; order 645.

Canadian Car—Hurricane; maximum speed 335 m.p.h.; present rate of production 15 per week, maximum rate 25; produced 487; order 1,200.

De Havilland Aircraft — Tiger Moth, Menasco Moth; completed 641 Tiger, 126 Menasco, 10 Menasco Trainers since outbreak of war.

Fleet Aircraft—Model 16B Finch, built 500; Model 60 Fort, production started on 200; in 18 months prior to war 39 produced, in last 18 months 452 built, 183 assembled and 475 engines overhauled.

Federal Aircraft—Canadian Anson II Trainer, maximum speed 175 m.p.h.; present rate of production one per week; maximum production expected 30 per week; to be constructed 1,150.

Expansion of the aircraft industry of Canada from the prewar position in 1939 shows an increase in floor space from 385,650 square feet to 2,511,750 square feet. If the addition of 390,000 square feet under at the Malton plant of National Steel Car is added, the total, by the end of 1941, would reach 2,901,750 square feet.

In regard to personnel: Before the war, 2,271; increased to 28,755 today. Adding 2,625 for Canadian Associated Aircraft, the total would be 31,380, and with an addition of 2,900 employees at Malton in 1942, up to a grand total of 34,280.

	— No. Employees —	
	Pre-War	Today
Canadian Vickers	325	2,200
de Havilland	62	2,029
Fairchild	120	4,000
National Steel Car	500	2,600
Federal Aircraft	...	6,000
Can. Car & Foundry	783	7,426
Noorduyn	168	2,670
Fleet	313	1,830
Totals	2,271	28,755

READY

WHEN THE CALL CAME

•

PAGE-HERSEY PIPE

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED
100 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

Vast Electric Power Supply Vital in Our War Output

—Shawinigan Water & Power Co. photo.

Key project in stepping up power resources to meet the tremendous needs of war industries is the new LaTuque, Que., development of St. Maurice Power Corp.,

Hydro-electric energy is the driving force behind Canada's war effort!

The spirit may be willing, the man power may be there, and the materials, too, but the programme which the Dominion has set for itself in this war would be impossible of attainment were it not for the huge supply of available electrical energy.

Canada's vitally important contribution of aluminum would not be possible without power.

From one end of the country to the other, factories making munitions, aircraft, ships, guns, motorized equipment, bombs and uniforms depend on power.

Telephone utilities, radio, cable companies and street railways have been able, through electricity, to play their roles in moving products from the assembly lines of factories to the battle lines of democracy.

Power gives a new and potent meaning to democracy on the march.

Rich in Water Power

Canada is a rich storehouse of hydro-electric energy, most of which, fortunately, is in areas where no other major source of fuel is located.

At ordinary minimum flow the water resources of this country are capable of developing 20,347,000 horsepower.

When war broke out Canada had 8.3 million of developed h.p., with over 75% in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

This represented more developed water power than in all South America, or Asia, or South Africa, or even Europe.

Big Supply Available

This year Quebec alone has a hydro-electric power development of .833 horsepower per capita.

Ontario and Quebec together can claim a development of .8 h.p. per capita.

In the United States the per capita development of electrical energy is only .4 h.p., or one half of what it is in Ontario and Quebec.

The large scale development of the Dominion's water powers has been coincidental with the exploitation of the country's timber and mineral resources.

In peacetime about one quarter of the developed power in Canada was used in the pulp and paper industry.

Somewhat less was used in the mining industry.

The balance was distributed to a large number of manufacturing industries, communication services and for commercial and domestic purposes.

Ready for War

Because power must be available when needed, the industry has always built ahead of demand.

In September, 1939, Canada's water power industry had several hundred thousand horsepower of surplus energy.

It was in a better position to meet the sudden exigencies of war than any other industry.

It met those demands promptly and completely. It is no exaggeration to say the industrialization of the Dominion from a peace to a wartime basis has been helped by the power industry to a greater degree than any other agency.

Two Kinds of Demand

The war to date has created two types of demand for service. Both can be considered as industrial, but must be considered separately.

In the first category is the demand arising from expansion of peacetime industrial operations.

For example the textile industry from a 10-hour day has swung over to 24-hour-a-day operation.

The rubber industry has greatly expanded its operations.

Motor car plants have had to work full time in order to meet the need for trucks, universal carriers and other types of motorized equipment.

Clothing manufacturers have been pushed to produce the hundreds of thousands of uniforms, shirts, and other items needed by the armed forces.

Machine shops have gone all out. Facilities have been added to as rapidly as possible.

Then there has been the establishment of purely wartime industries, such as shell-filling plants, bomb plants, small arms factories, gun plants, etc., all requiring power for their operation.

All these and a hundred and one other branches of the country's industrial war effort have called for greatly increased power requirements.

No Hold-up

Their needs have been urgent, but there was never a delay because of the lack of power.

While expansion of Canada's wartime industries has been on a huge scale, one fact which the public does not always appreciate is that the power needed for motive purposes only requires a small amount of energy.

For example the largest shell-filling plant in Canada, and one of the largest in the world for that matter, requires less than 4,000 h.p. to meet all its power needs.

Where the strain has been put on the power industry has been in meeting the demands of the aluminum industry.

The manufacture of aluminum is an electro-chemical process.

Power is just as necessary to the manufacture of aluminum as is the raw material—bauxite—itself.

Some months before the war started the aluminum industry started to expand. It has been expanding ever since. Today Canada's aluminum smelter capacity is greater than that of the United States and probably ranks close to that of Germany.

To make this possible the power industry has made available to the aluminum industry hundreds and hundreds of millions of kilowatt hours of electric energy.

One sixth of all the power produced in Canada at present is devoted to the manufacture of aluminum.

This is more energy than is used in either Toronto or Montreal. It is more energy than is used in New York City.

Daylight saving was enforced by the Power Controller last winter. This made available a large block of power to care for the expansion of industrial needs.

Deliveries to electric boilers—which before the war took one quarter of the industry's output—have been restricted. By the end of this month they will be completely eliminated.

This has meant much to the pulp and paper industry which depended upon these electric boilers for their steam supply. Coal-fired boilers have had to be installed to meet the changed situation.

Here is what has happened to the electric boiler load since 1936:

Electricity Sold for use in Electric Boilers
(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

1936		6,942,841
1937		7,313,014
1938		5,751,350
1939		6,590,378
	1941	1940
January	179,161	523,936
February	151,710	499,681
March	158,893	435,316
April	261,119	393,548
May	309,916	536,585
June	126,690	527,443
July	......	519,578
Aug.	......	366,951
September	......	279,003
October	......	246,319
November	......	259,384
December	......	250,160
Total	......	4,837,904
6 Months	1,187,479	2,916,509

The war and its demands for power have affected Ontario and Quebec more than any other province.

This is only natural as the industrial facilities of the Dominion are concentrated in the central section, just as are the power plants.

Net consumption of power in Quebec last May totalled 938.9 million kw.h. In May, 1940, the corresponding figure was 694.7 millions; and in May, 1939, 566.1 millions.

Quebec in Lead

The trend of power consumption in Quebec from the beginning of 1939 to date, exclusive of exports and deliveries to electric boilers, follow:

Net Consumption* of Power in Quebec 1939-1941
(Millions of Kilowatt Hours)

	1941	1940	1939
January	911.5	640.8	560.3
February	842.3	611.5	609.0
March	953.9	651.3	576.6
April	918.5	651.6	551.0
May	938.9	694.7	566.1
June	958.1	673.4	554.2
July	....	687.8	568.6
Aug.	....	719.6	591.7
September	....	720.6	569.5
October	....	783.6	614.2
November	....	770.4	603.3
December	....	808.7	605.7

*Production and imports less exports and deliveries to electric boilers.

Ontario Load Grows

Ontario's power picture follows the same pattern as that of Quebec. The prewar surplus of energy, which constituted a major problem for this province, disappeared overnight with the commencement of hostilities.

Now Ontario is concerned with where it is going to get enough power to meet prospective requirements. Additional plant has been constructed. More water has been diverted at Niagara Falls.

The traditional opposition of the Ontario Government to development of the St. Lawrence waterways has given way to approval of the scheme.

What has happened in Ontario, in the way of power consumption, is set out below:

Net Consumption* of Power in Ontario 1939-1941
(Millions of kilowatt hours)

	1941	1940	1939
January	921.8	809.3	696.4
February	848.6	752.9	635.5
March	894.0	796.3	680.2
April	870.0	796.3	652.6
May	898.1	842.6	684.6
June	864.3	797.8	667.9
July	....	804.0	652.4
August	....	817.3	674.1
September	....	817.3	712.7
October	....	864.2	785.0
November	....	873.2	799.5
December	....	874.8	802.1

*Production + imports less exports and deliveries to electric boilers.

Supply Tight in N. S.

The experience of some of the other provinces has closely paralleled that of Ontario and Quebec, though on a much smaller scale.

Nova Scotia's power facilities have been pushed to the utmost almost from the day war was declared. Every available kilowatt hour of energy is being utilized. Old steam standby plants have been pushed into service. And still the demand has grown.

Nova Scotia has no surplus of power. The strain on existing plant is such that the Nova Scotia Power Commission has under active consideration construction of a new plant.

New Brunswick's power industry has recorded an expansion in operations, but as industrial demands are limited, the available supply has been sufficient to take care of all needs.

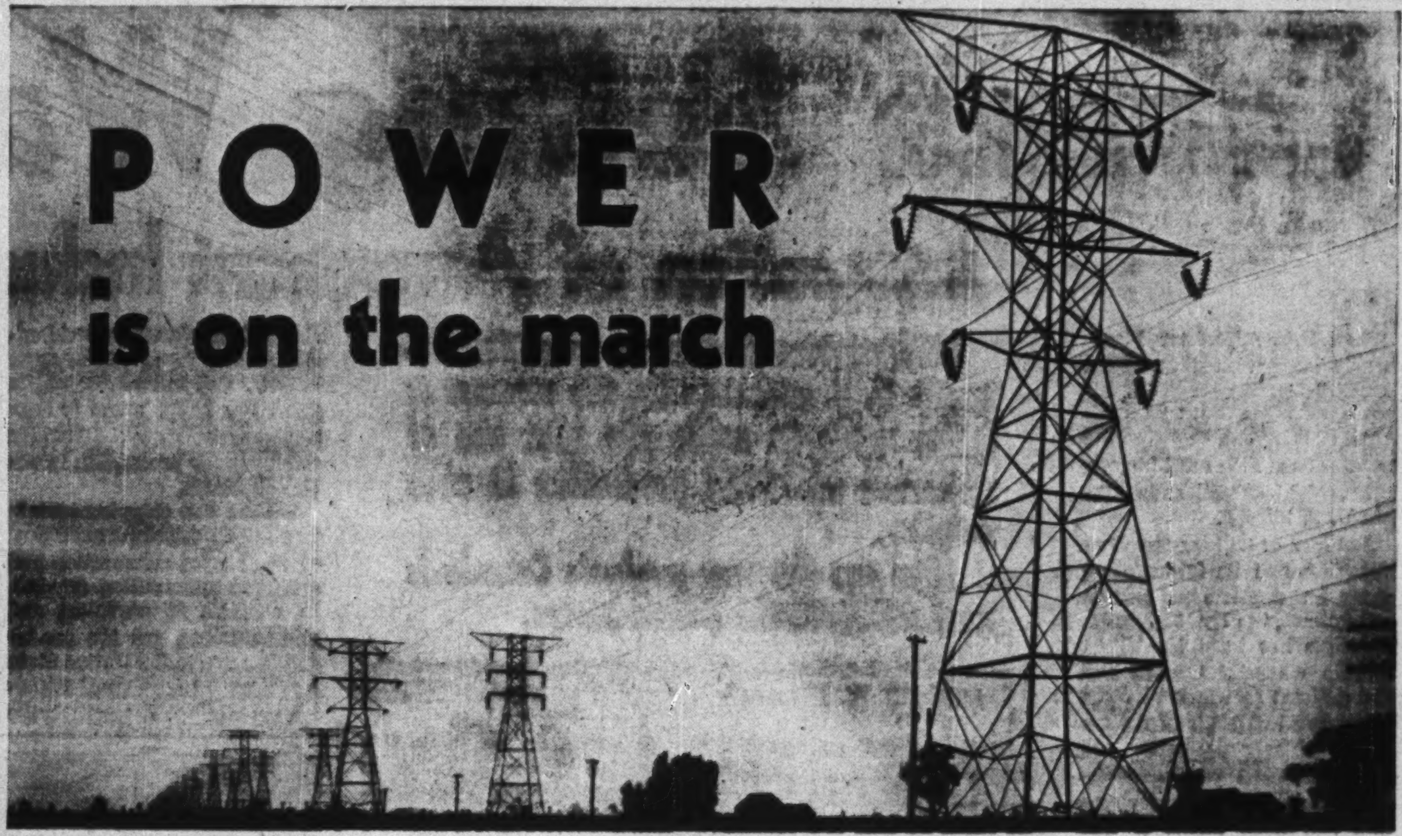
Much the same situation exists in Manitoba, where the very extensive developments on the Winnipeg River gave the province a power capacity far beyond its needs. A surplus exists, but Manitoba is rather happy about having a surplus.

Saskatchewan's power needs are largely confined to commercial and domestic requirements. In Alberta, on the other hand, the construction of war plants has made it necessary to undertake construction of a new 20,000 h.p. plant in the Banff National Park area.

British Columbia's power situation has been well under control. The surplus existing at the beginning of the war has been largely absorbed. There is talk of further developments. To date, however, all requirements have been promptly met and there are no indications of a power shortage on the coast.

By and large, the power industry of Canada has measured up to its responsibilities as a public utility. It has met them swiftly, efficiently and cheaply.

This is evidenced by the fact that five times as much electric power is being produced by the central electric stations of Canada in this war as was the case during the Great War of 1914-1918.



HARNESSED TO THE NEEDS OF A NATION AT WAR

Electricity has been mobilized for the March of Freedom . . . From the heavy industries served by our great utilities to the smallest devices used in planes, ships, and weapons of war, controlled electrical power is indispensable. In this ever-widening field, Phillips reliable electrical products are found in a multitude of uses from self-contained electrical devices to parts and components in war equipment being produced by our industrial system keyed to Canada's war effort.

The half century of service and experience in meeting the needs of Canadian Industry has fitted the Phillips Electrical Works Limited to take the strain and meet the exacting and heavy demands for its products from Industrial Canada, demands which carry its wire, cable and communication products into all industries.

The products of the Phillips Electrical Works Limited are maintaining their established reputation for quality and dependability.

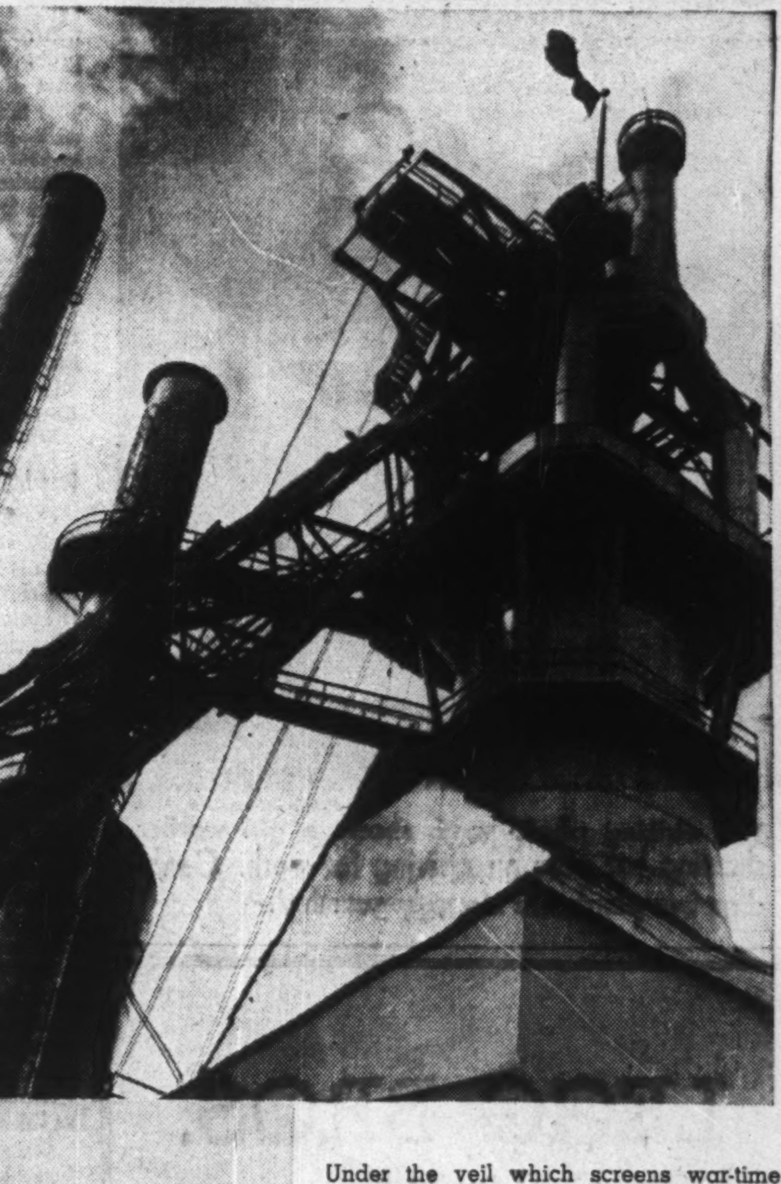
Some Phillips Products:

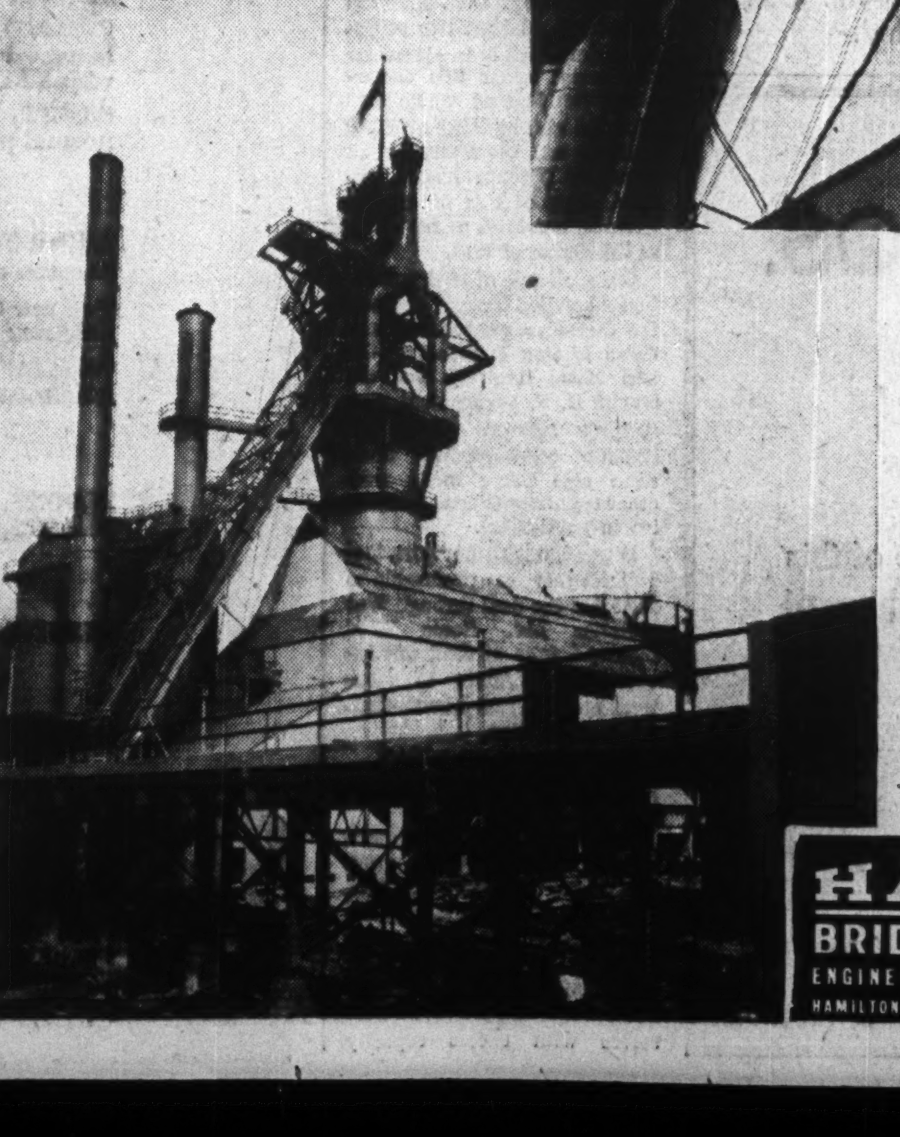
POWER CABLE — TELEPHONE WIRE AND CABLE — TELEGRAPH WIRE
MAGNET, AUTOMOTIVE, AIRCRAFT AND BUILDING WIRE
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT — TELEPHONES
TELEPHONE PROTECTIVE APPARATUS — TRANSMISSION CABLE

PHILLIPS Electrical Products

General Distributors:
CANADIAN TELEPHONES & SUPPLIES LIMITED
284 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO
Branches: MONTREAL, BROCKVILLE, WINNIPEG, REGINA, VANCOUVER
Sales Offices: OTTAWA, HAMILTON, EDMONTON
Export Distributors: AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC SALES COMPANY LIMITED, CHICAGO

HISTORY IN THE MAKING





Under the veil which screens war-time activities, Canada's industrial history is being made. The face of the land is being changed, and this Dominion is becoming a far more potent factor in world affairs.

Here is a new unit, a vital factor in Canada's war effort, recently erected by Hamilton Bridge.

In the brighter days ahead, when the clouds of War have gone, you will find the Hamilton Bridge Company carrying on, always in the service of Canada and Canadian industry, in those places where our experience and resourcefulness are needed most.

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED
ENGINEERING • FABRICATION • ERECTION
HAMILTON ONT. — VANCOUVER B.C.

Canada Selling War Supplies to U. S.

Integration of Armament Industries Adds to Strength of Both

Under terms of new co-operation between U. S. and Canada, the attempt is being made to make the best use of available industrial production in each country.

Here are the war products Canada is now selling to the United States.

When Prime Minister Mackenzie King visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt at his home at Hyde Park in mid-April of this year, he paved the way for one of the most important "sales" transactions in Canada-U. S. history.

Stripped of its long-term implications and its far-reaching effect on wartime production and finance, the Hyde Park declaration has been the direct vehicle whereby Canada can find a direct sale in the United States for hundreds of dollars worth of war materials and products in the United States.

Of course, after the declaration had been made, it was necessary for someone to go to Washington and do a real selling job. Mr. King and Mr. Roosevelt gave the "go" sign. But in order that it mean anything in terms of tangible exports, individual buying departments—the U. S. Army, the U. S. Navy—the Lease-Lend administrators — all these and other government agencies had to be convinced that Canada could produce more quickly, more cheaply and more efficiently the wide list of materials and goods where excess Canadian capacity existed or where additional capacity would prove a good investment in terms of the whole war and defense effort.

In discussing the agreement, Prime Minister King pointed out in the House of Commons on April 28 that this country had, in certain articles, advanced to the point where expansion beyond British and Canadian needs could be readily accomplished. He cited specifically: small arms, guns and ammunition, certain explosives and chemicals, certain armed fighting vehicles, aluminum and certain other metals and materials, merchant ships and naval vessels — corvettes and mine sweepers.

He pointed out also that there were in addition certain types of clothing and textiles, certain leather, rubber and timber products and certain secret devices in which Canada could probably make an important contribution if these were desired.

The man chosen to do this sales job was E. P. Taylor in private life, president of Canadian Breweries Ltd., and former joint director-general of munitions production in the Department of Munitions and Supply. Mr. Taylor's full-time job since the Hyde Park declaration has been to function at Washington as President of Wartime Supplies, Ltd. He was succeeded just recently by Harry J. Carmichael, to free him for his new job as chief executive officer, British Supply Council.

Wartime Supplies, Ltd. is the official Canadian government agency empowered to negotiate sales of war material and supply to the United States under the Hyde Park declaration.

Biggest Salesman

Officially, no word has come out as yet concerning the extent of Canadian sales to the U. S. under this declaration.

One reason for this is that in Canada the view is held that if there is any talking to be done, it should be done by the buyer (United States) and not by the seller. There is also some concern lest too wide publication of the facts might arouse political or competitive discussion in the United States and thus impede the whole programme.

However, although actual contracts negotiated greatly exceed the $300 millions mark, it is not expected that actual deliveries in the first 12 months since the declaration will reach this figure. Present probabilities suggest that the total will be something nearer $250 millions for the first year with a greatly increased volume in 1942-43.

Customary method of payment is for the United States to pay 35% down with 65% on delivery of the goods. Thus Canada is currently receiving more U. S. dollars than are represented by actual deliveries. In many cases there will be a considerable lag before the final payment is made.

What have we sold?

Metals is Big Item

Chiefly, metals: aluminum, lead, nickel and zinc. Aluminum is by far the most important single commodity. Because the contract requires new plant construction an "advance" of $55 millions has already been made by a U. S. government agency to the Aluminum Company of Canada. This is not a capital investment by the United States in Canada but rather a substantial down payment to facilitate production. There will be no U. S. equity in the plant. At least two separate orders have been placed for this metal under this declaration, the first of which was reported at something over $60 millions and the second at an equal or perhaps larger amount. Part of this production extends, however, as far ahead as the spring of 1944.

Canada's sale of lead was actually handled directly between the Canadian vendor, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. and Metal Reserves Co., the official U. S. government purchasing agency. This was because corresponding deals were also being made with other countries (Peru and Mexico in particular).

It was thought, therefore, that a direct sale was preferable to handling the deal through War Supplies Ltd. Some 70-80 thousand tons of lead are involved — equivalent to more than one third of prewar Canadian production.

What else are we selling?

Can Sell Cheaper

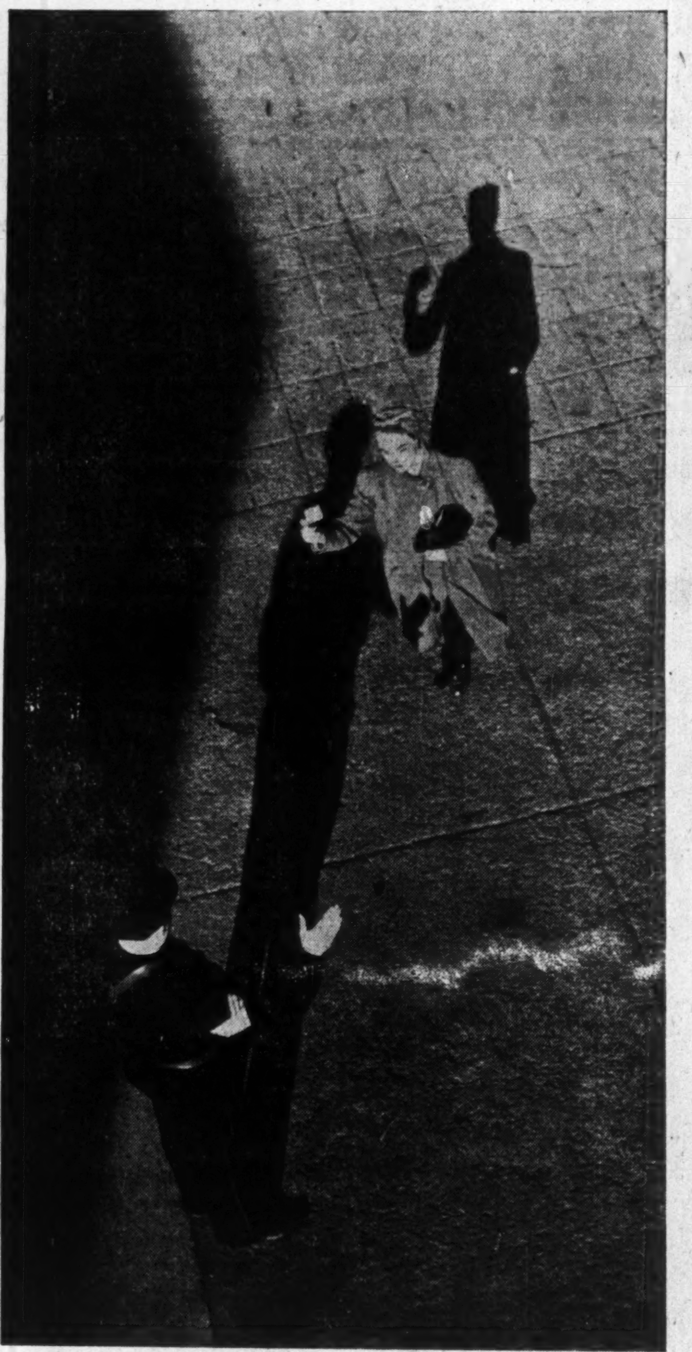
Included in the list are anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. The former are Bofors. In fact, one of the first sales to be made was for a substantial quantity of Bofors gun barrels. Canadian production had been so efficient and speedy that we found ourselves with excess capacity above Britain's needs. Incidentally, the price at which these barrels, and indeed the entire guns, are being made is substantially below corresponding estimates for production in the United States.

We are also shipping certain types of chemicals; a good deal of small arms ammunition and ordnance ammunition (shells). In addition to corvettes and minesweepers, we are producing for sale in the United State a substantial number of 10,000-ton cargo ships. Apparently the United States would take very large quantities of ships from Canada, if these could be supplied. One difficulty here, of course, is that to make these ships requires the import of substantial amounts of U. S. steel-plate, fittings, etc. As the war programme proceeds, these supplies become increasingly difficult for Canada to procure.

Another substantial item is the purchase of airplanes and some munitions by the United States for subsequent Lease-Lend to China. A recent repeat order for 400 Hurricane Fighters to be turned out at the Fort William plant of Canadian Car & Foundry, was financed by the United States for this purpose. The United States is also buying ammunitions, machine guns and anti-aircraft guns in Canada for lease-lend to China.

Not many weeks ago the war department of the U. S. Government announced the purchase in Canada of $16 millions of trainer planes. This included: 500 Harvard Trainers to be manufactured by Noorduyn Aviation Limited, Montreal; 200 Tiger Moths to be manufactured by de Havilland Aircraft of Toronto; 250 Link Trainers to be manufactured at Gananoque. A further order for 300 Harvard Trainer planes is also being negotiated, these planes to be subsequently manufactured at the Canadian Car & Foundry plant at Fort William. This would bring total purchases up to a value of about $25 millions. It is considered likely that some of these planes may be reclaimed in Canada and debited to British account via lease-lend.

These are the broad outlines of Canada's present sales to U. S. under the Hyde Park agreement. New proposals are being considered constantly but the increasing pressure on U. S. raw materials makes it likely that most of these will involve "deals" where Canadian plants can be expanded without too much dependence on U. S. material and where Canadian natural resources can be used to the utmost.



—Public Information photo.

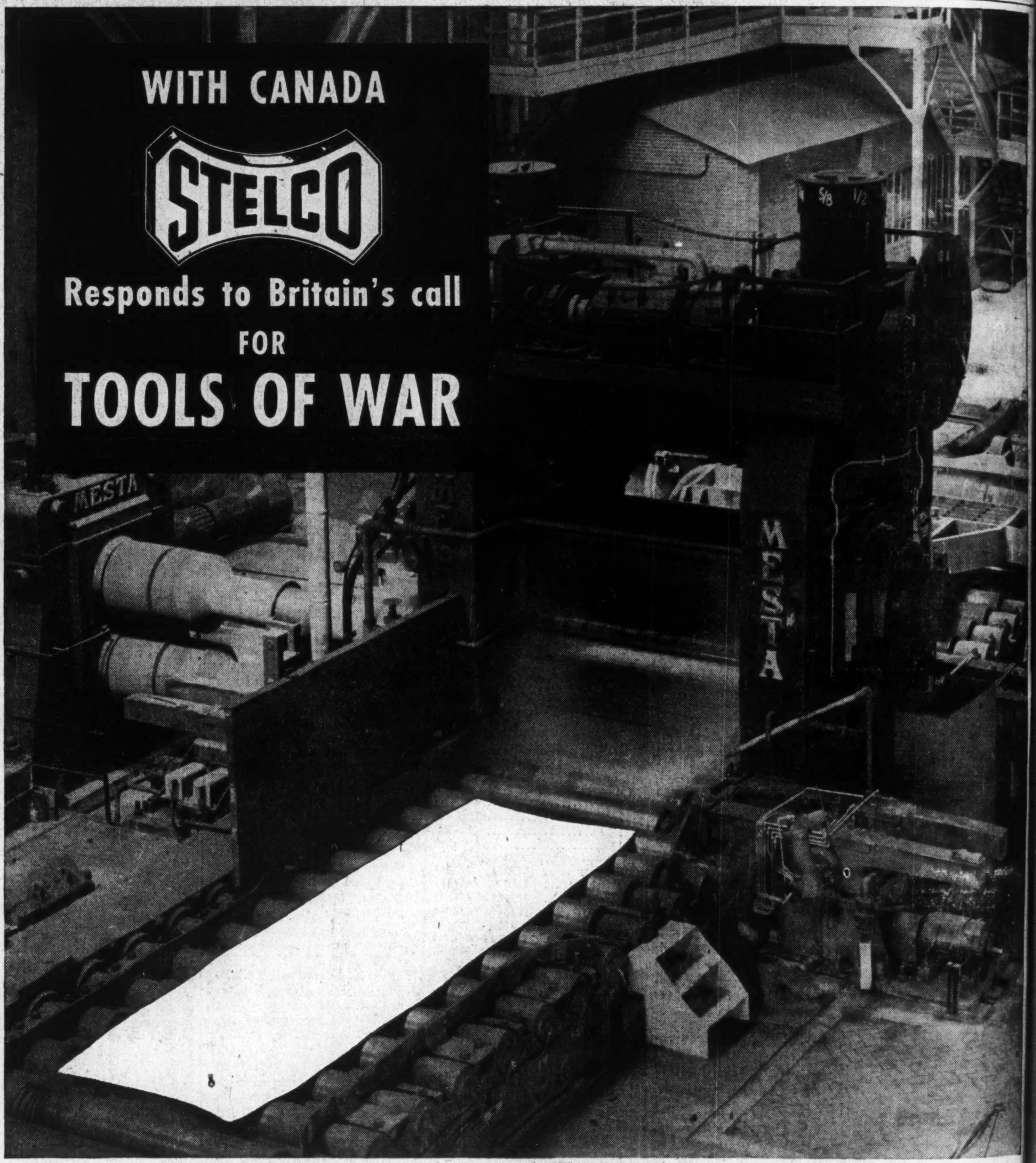
This striking photograph shows a girl worker showing her pass on arriving for work. Canadian war plants are strongly guarded.

LEGG BROS.
Limited

Engravers and Photographers

It has been the privilege of this firm to make a great number of the engravings used to illustrate the "Democracy on the March" supplement of The Financial Post.

10 St. Patrick St., Toronto . AD. 0928



This new plate mill is essential to Canada's shipbuilding programme

Inspired by the words of Britain's great leader, Winston Churchill, "STELCO'S" staff from President to office boys are working to the limit of their capacity. The Executive have spared neither effort nor expense to bring all plants up to the highest state of efficiency. Loyally and willingly supported by the efforts of labour, with a keen understanding of their responsibility, everything possible is being done to secure maximum production. Presently, "STELCO" Steel making plants are operating at a rate in excess of 200% of pre-war normal production.

New Equipment Installed and Additions Made Since Hostilities Started:

A Blast Furnace of the most modern type with capacity in excess of anything at present operating in Canada.

Two new Open Hearth Furnaces of the most modern and efficient type.

"MESTA" Plate Mill capable of producing a wide range of widths and thicknesses of hull, tank, and boiler plate.

Coating Plant for the production of Tin Plate.

Shell Forging Plant of large capacity.

Additions to Soaking Pit Furnaces, mould preparation, steel scarfing and chipping plant and equipment.

Additions and improvements to 20" Rolling Mill.

Products Being Used for the Manufacturing of War Materials:

BLOOMS, BILLETS, BARS	For the production of forgings for gun carriages and mounts: marine engines: tanks: motor trucks and armoured vehicles: shell forgings.
SHEETS	For the production of motor trucks: motor truck bodies: "Bren" Gun Carriers: Ammunition boxes.
PLATES	For shipbuilding and other war requirements.
BOLTS, NUTS & WASHERS	For Every type of mechanical equipment.
BOLTS CLEVIS PINS WOOD SCREWS MACHINE SCREWS	For airplane construction: small arms: electrical equipment and many other uses.
RIVETS	Of Open Hearth Steel: stainless steel: aluminum: Copper and Brass for airplane construction.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
HAMILTON - EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL
SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER
WORKS: HAMILTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE

The Steel Control . . . .

. . . Stretching the Supply by Planning and Sacrifice

For a "war of steel" steel is the first metal one thinks of in any list of war materials.

Steel goes into guns and shells; into tanks and trucks; into ships, both cargo and naval; into almost everything used in modern warfare.

When Canada got her war-time production programme under way, one of the first shortages threatening was in iron and steel.

It was the defense of Canada that led to the establishment of the first iron-making industry in this country over two centuries ago.

And it was Canada's part in defending the British Empire, that gave the iron and steel industry its next big impetus in 1914 to 1918. Now another war has already raised Canada's modern iron and steel industry to new peaks.

Shortages Loom

Threat of a serious steel shortage in Canada began to loom early this summer. From July 1 on the situation deteriorated badly until Canada's $100 millions cargo shipbuilding programme was threatened.

Partly this arose out of gathering difficulties in securing expected steel supplies from the United States. In that country a rigid system of priorities has been enforced and some Canadian steel users neglected to arrange their needs to conform with these priorities.

The result is that Canada is faced with the necessity of making its own "honor" system of priorities more specific and rigid. An advisory committee has been created to implement the new policy. This committee is under the chairmanship of T. M. Hutchinson, head of Drummond, McCall & Co., Montreal. It includes the vice-presidents of Canada's four biggest steel companies. H. G. Hilton represents Steel Co. of Canada; C. B. Lang, Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.; T. F. Rahilly, Algoma Steel Corp.; F. A. Sherman, Dominion Foundries & Steel.

A further prospect that a full time steel controller will take office. Such a controller would replace the first steel controller, who held other important positions as well.

Steel Controlled

Something over a year ago, Canada's first Steel Controller was appointed. For this post Hugh Day Scully was chosen.

This is the man whose prime job it has been to see that first of all direct war materials get all the steel they need; secondly railroads, transportation systems, public utilities, the mining industry and the industries making the equipment needed to turn out the direct war materials get their steel. What is left goes to other uses.

This has been worked out by an approximate priority schedule which when first drawn up worked somewhat as follows:

CLASS A. Shells and shell parts; naval vessels and equipment; military vehicles of all kinds; aircraft and aircraft projects; munitions plants; guns and rifles.

CLASS B. Equipment for military, naval and aircraft establishments.

Maintenance and repair of railroads, transportation systems, and public utilities.

Mining industry.

Tools, dies and other articles ancillary to those items covered in Class A.

Building additions for increased munition production.

Machinery, equipment and apparatus essential to production in Class A and Class B category.

CLASS C. New construction of railroads, transportation systems, and public utilities.

Petroleum industry.

Agricultural machinery and equqipment.

CLASS D. Essential municipal projects; current and normal industrial business; warehouse stocks.

This listing indicates the order in which available steel supplies were to be divided.

Shortage Threatens

Late last year it became apparent that Canada was facing a possible shortage of this most essential war material. It appeared that some 600,000 additional tons of steel, above what was in sight or which was thought could be imported from the United States, would be needed.

There were several possible remedies, aside from the erection of new capacity.

One possibility that has been extensively used is a system of inter-company rearrangement of rolling mill schedules. This simply means that a surplus of rolling mill capacity at one plant might be supplied from a surplus of ingot capacity at another. The objective would be to assure maximum use of all available equipment. It is estimated that some 2 to 5% in added productive power could be obtained this way.

The second possibility was to cut down on normal consumption and, if drastic enough, it was quite conceivable that this method could have supplied the entire shortage of 600,000 tons.

Steel Controller Scully had already placed in effect an order reducing the number of standard structural steel shapes rolled by Canadian mills from 267 to 70.

A third possibility of supplying Canada's shortage was to buy necessary steel in the United States. This is being done to the extent possible; but there are certain obvious disadvantages. It is costly and dissipates an already scant supply of U. S. dollars. Steel is scarce in the United States and Canada can't get all she would like.

The steel industry has not hesitated to undertake major expansion of facilities where they appear most needed.

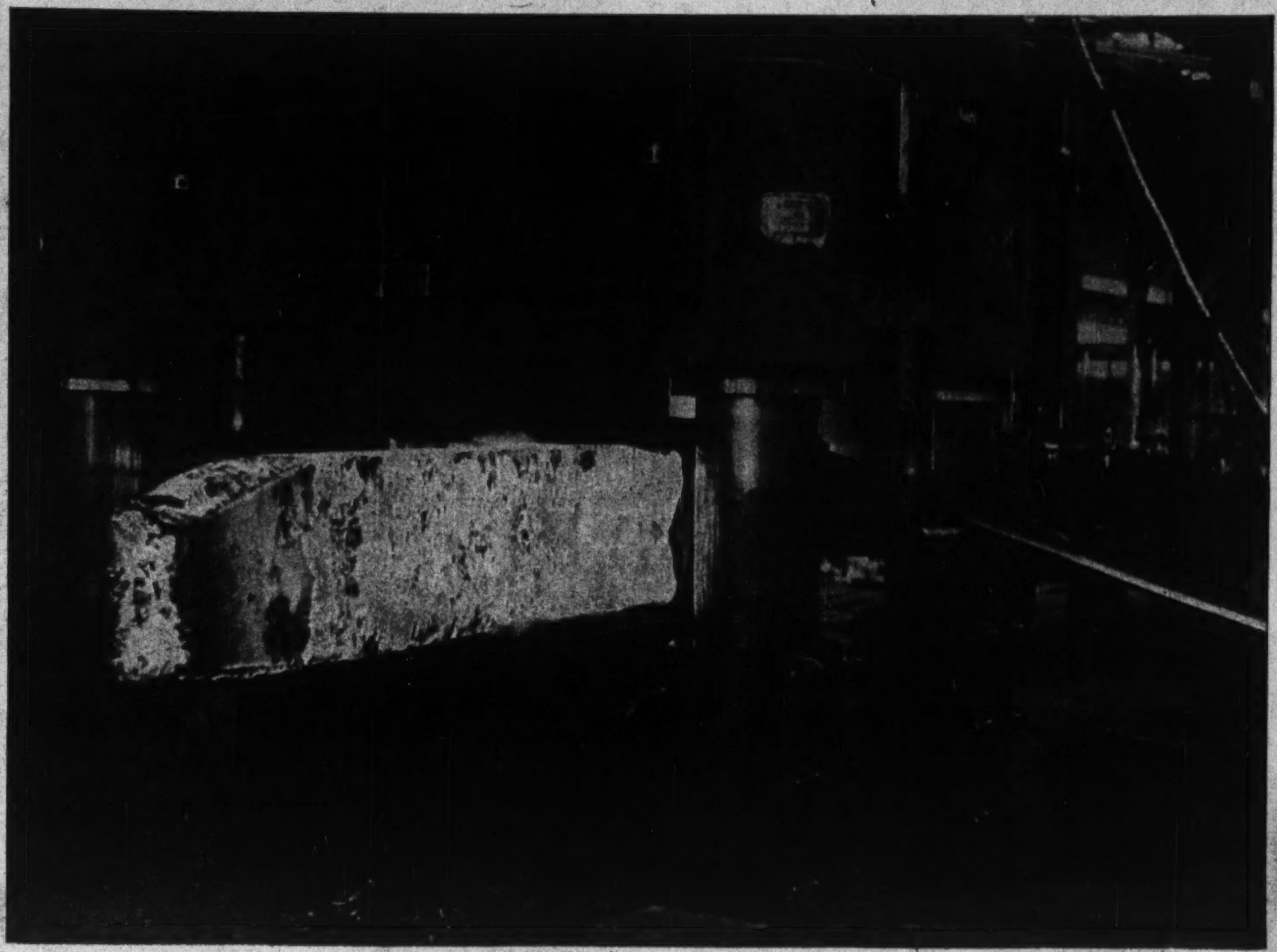
For example, a year ago Canada's basic steel ingot producing capacity was about 2.2 million tons annually. This was about top capacity at that time, and the industry was producing well over 90% of this theoretical rate.

For 1941, however, Mr. Scully estimates that total Canadian steel requirements will be about 3.1 million tons, while the rated production capacity of the industry is not much changed from a year ago. It means a shortage of about one million tons.

Canada has three basic steel producing concerns, all of which have undertaken or completed large expansion programmes over the past year.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma Steel Corp. now has under way an expansion of its rolling mill capacity which will add about 12½% to Canada's total steel rolling ability. This plant is to be in operation in Feb., 1942.

Steel Co. of Canada has a new blast furnace just completed. This same company has a new open hearth furnace which started operations about the end of June. Its new plate mill has increased its output each month since it started in April.



—Chrysler-Sorel Industries photo.

The steel control is a vital instrument in getting the steel where it's needed most. Here the barrel of a Canada-produced 25-pound field gun begins to take shape.

In Nova Scotia, Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. is putting up a new rolling mill and adding furnace capacity.

These are only examples of what the largest producers of basic steel are doing. The examples could be multiplied throughout the steel industry, company by company.

More Alloy Steel

An outstanding example is the $5.5 millions additions to the electric alloy steel plant which started about the middle of this year.

Armor plate for the tanks and armored vehicles which Canada makes is another example where production has been multiplied since the war started. Canada had only one plant capable of producing armor plate, that of Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. at Hamilton, when the war started. This plant has been greatly increased and is now turning out a large quantity of high grade steel used to provide the armored plating vehicles so badly needed.

A rolling mill with electric furnace steel making equipment at Calgary is being brought into operation shortly.

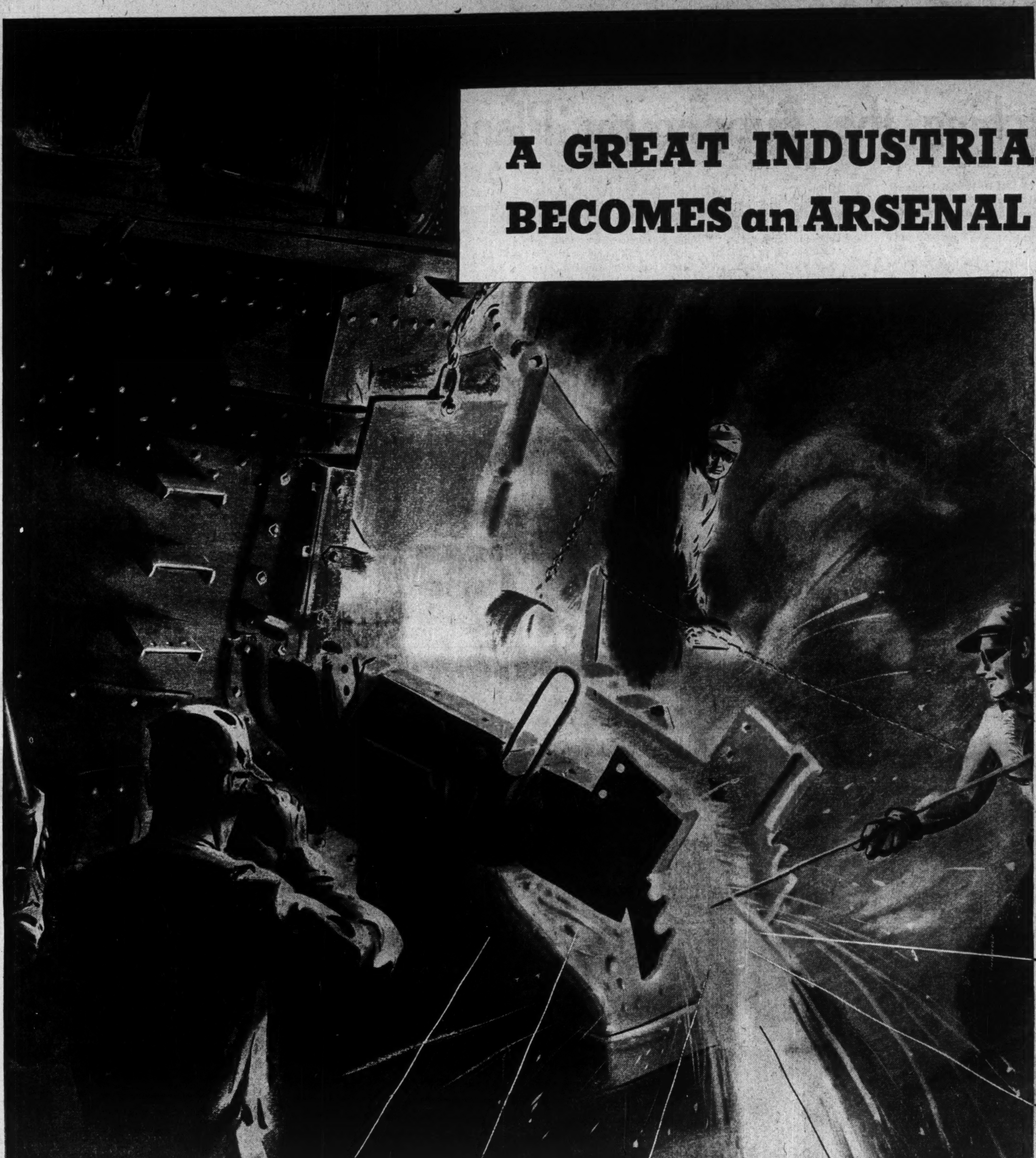
In June this year steps were taken to extend direct control to the supply of pig iron where an acute shortage had been felt in Canada for some time. Now the Steel Controller has to pass on all new customer orders for pig iron. These will be given priority somewhat on the following basis:

1. Castings required for war work.

2. Castings required for transportation systems, mining and petroleum industries and public utilities.

3. Castings for agricultural implements and the pulp and paper and the lumber industries.

4. Castings not otherwise classified.



A GREAT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE BECOMES an ARSENAL of DEMOCRACY

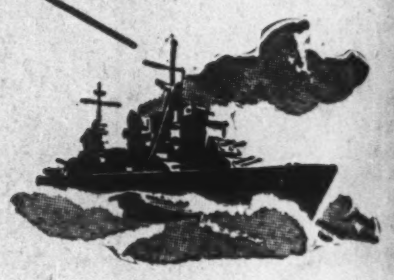
The vast resources of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Limited, in happier times devoted to producing the needs of a flourishing peacetime society, are today working 90 per cent on orders for the grim tools of war.

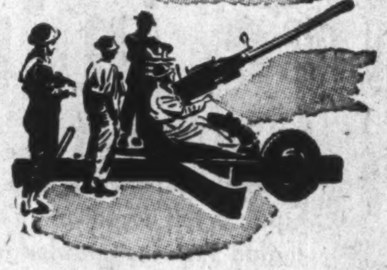
The changeover, in motion almost before the echoes of the opening gunfire had ceased to reverberate across the Polish plains, was an immense undertaking, made possible only by organizing skill and wholehearted co-operation of the Company's staff and army of workers.

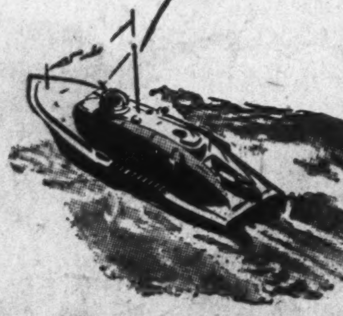
Today, from the steadily moving assembly line of the Fort William plant comes squadron after squadron of those scourges of the Luftwaffe—sleek "Hurricane" Fighters. In the plant at Amherst, skilled workers strive to still further increase the output of twin-engined Anson advanced Training planes.

In the tremendous plants of the Company, located in or near Montreal, day and night staffs strive to increase their production of many items vital to Canada's mighty war effort,—machine parts, shell casings, castings of all kinds, rolling stock, airplane parts, etc.

And when the day comes that sees the threat to our democratic way of life destroyed —forever—these same plants will as efficiently and even more wholeheartedly turn once more to peacetime endeavour.







NOW ARSENALS OF DEMOCRACY:

FORT WILLIAM PLANT
500,000 square feet of uninterrupted floor space dedicated and devoted to the exclusive production of aircraft of every description.

TURCOT AND DOMINION PLANTS—MONTREAL
Canada's largest plants for the manufacture of railway rolling stock of every description for both domestic and export usage. Now engaged in making shell forgings, supplies for British and Canadian Navies and in building wings for Anson planes. The Aircraft Division of the Turcot Plant builds component parts for Hampden Bombers and services the mammoth Bombers of the R.A.F. Ferry Command.

POINT ST. CHARLES PLANT—MONTREAL
The precision machine shop of the Company. Now making hydraulic shock legs for the Hurricanes, general machine parts for aircraft, and large requirements for the gun and armament programme.

BRANTFORD, ONT. PLANT
The Company's malleable iron foundry. Now also producing material for army mechanical transport requirements.

THE AIRCRAFT PROPELLER DIVISION—MONTREAL
A self-contained unit where hydraulic propeller hubs and alloy propeller blades of exclusive design are in production for the Dominion Government.

LONGUE POINTE PLANT—MONTREAL
Here is located the Company's steel casting foundry. This plant is now working at increased capacity producing castings of every description for the vital marine, armament and ordnance industry.

AMHERST, N. S. PLANT
In normal times producing rails and stru[illegible] tural steel. Now engaged in producing [illegible] English twin engine Anson training pla[illegible] and the Canadian modified Anson which [illegible] being used in the many depots across Canad[illegible] where the British Commonwealth traini[illegible] enterprise functions.

CANADIAN CAR MUNITIONS
A Government owned plant under Car Co[illegible] pany management where thousands of skill[illegible] workers, under the guidance of experts, a[illegible] engaged in shell-filling operations.

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED

The Railways Keep War Effort Moving

The two great transcontin-
...al rail systems — Canadian
...onal and Canadian Pacific—
...e performed unprecedented
...ts in handling the country's
...rtime traffic. It is not spec-
...ular work. And yet every-
...ng the Dominion has done in
...s war up to now has been
...de possible largely by the
...o railway systems.

The extent of a railway's ac-
...ities is judged by the number
... miles operated per ton of
...venue freight.

...ere is the record of Canada's
...o great systems after two
...ars of operating under war-
...me conditions.

Total of revenue freight ton miles reported by the Canadian National Railways in 1940 was 48% greater than in 1938—the last full year of peacetime traffic conditions—and 24% over the returns of 1929, the previous peak year.

The experience of the Canadian Pacific was along parallel lines. Revenue freight ton miles on the privately-owned system last year were 32% over the returns of 1938 and 8½% above those for 1929.

Despite this extraordinary increase, traffic has been handled promptly and expeditiously. At no time has Canada's war effort lagged because the railways were unable to move raw materials or the finished product.

What the railways have accomplished in the past two years provides a clue of what lies before them.

Increasing productivity of wartime industries, and the large volume of export to the United Kingdom and of traffic interchanged with United States railways, presage a flow of traffic far beyond anything on record.

Systems Integrated

This presents a marked contrast to the conditions which prevailed in the last war. Then Canada did not have two well-integrated railway systems. The great railway building era started in 1912 had not been completed when the country went to war. Terminal facilities were inadequate. Interconnecting facilities were not all that might have been desired. Equipment, too, was limited and delays in deliveries frequent.

Canada's railway system today is infinitely superior to what existed 25 years ago. It is like comparing a 1941 Ford V-8 with a Model T.

There have been many changes, especially in the last 10 years, which have had a tremendous influence on operations.

The last 25 years have brought such developments as:

1. Fewer physical units of equipment in operation, but more economical and able to handle a much larger volume of business at no extra cost.

2. Heavier motive power units are now in service.

3. Terminals and equipment have been modernized.

4. The average weight of rail used by Canadian lines is considerably heavier, lowering operating costs and permitting greater load utilization.

5. In 1914 a few hundred miles of track were rockballasted; today there are several thousand.

6. Equipment has been standardized, permitting the railways to use each other's equipment if necessary and, moreover, to use American equipment in the event of a shortage.

One thing needed to make these improvements most effective and the one thing lacking up to 1939 was an adequate volume of traffic. Previously Canada's railways went through one of the worst business depressions ever recorded.

The traffic developed, but not in the way expected. War created the opportunity for the railways to show the value of the improvements they had carried out in peacetime.

During 1939, for example, the Canadian Pacific Railway moved as much traffic as it did during the peak of the last war. Last year it moved nearly 10% more freight than in 1917, when the nation's effort reached its greatest scope in the 1914-1918 war.

On the Canadian National lines revenue freight tonnage carried increased from 40.5 million tons to 55 million tons, a gain of over 37%.

During the like period the Canadian Pacific reported an increase in revenue freight traffic from 30.5 million tons to 36.7 millions, an advance of better than 20%.

REVENUE FREIGHT TRAFFIC

	C.P.R.	C.N.R.
	Thousand ton miles	
1940	16,027,797	21,532,181
1939	14,036,898	17,084,259
1938	12,134,948	14,505,234
1937	11,602,289	15,165,051
1936	11,424,147	14,813,796
1929	14,768,758	17,355,709

REVENUE FREIGHT TONNAGE—BY TYPE

Canadian National	1940	1939
Agricul.	10,227,484	9,952,726
Animal	1,159,641	1,061,770
Mine	19,612,839	15,827,070
Forest	6,755,680	5,086,033
Manuf.	17,304,588	13,763,685
Total	55,060,232	45,691,284

Canadian Pacific	1940	1939
Agricul.	9,133,776	9,896,795
Animal	757,153	692,762
Mine	14,238,096	12,370,753
Forest	3,963,578	3,114,210
Manuf.	7,754,112	6,176,766
Total	35,906,715	32,251,286
L.C.L.	839,231	778,776
Total	36,745,946	33,030,062

This huge increase in the volume of traffic demonstrates the great efficiency of the Dominion's railway system. There is actually a smaller amount of railway rolling stock in use today than was the case in 1929, when the railways set their previous traffic records.

When Canada entered the war in the fall of 1939 one of the first things the Dominion Government did was to place about $25 millions at the disposal of the two railways for additional equipment.

In the last two years the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National have spent $50 millions on new rolling stock.

Yet the net addition to the capital account of the two systems in that period amounts to less than $8 millions.

Where have the other $42 millions gone? The money was spent. The railways got the equipment. It is in everyday use.

In the two years, however, a large amount of railway rolling stock was sent to the scrap heap. Moreover, in 1939 the Canadian Pacific Railway took the occasion to write off $7.8 millions of equipment which it considered as no longer having any value.

The number and types of rolling stock equipment in service on the two transcontinental systems at the beginning of this year follow:

ROLLING STOCK EQUIPMENT

C.N.R.	1940	1939	1929
Locomotives—			
Pass.-Freight	2,092	2,088	2,526
Switching	448	452	553
Total all types	2,562	2,562	3,096
Freight Equipment—			
Box cars	63,782	63,090	85,965
Flat cars	4,878	4,373	8,931
Stock cars	3,080	3,233	5,071
Coal cars	13,786	13,099	16,391
Tank cars	153	155	220
Refrigerators	2,945	3,269	3,676
Others	1,419	1,484	2,910
Total	89,443	88,903	123,164

C.P.R.	1940	1939	1929
Locomotives	1,708	1,767	2,143
Freight cars	73,606	73,903	92,113

The more efficient use of the freight equipment itself is seen in the fact that at the end of 1940 there were on both lines 163,049 units; in 1929 there were 215,277.

Costs $149 to Outfit Soldier

WEB EQUIPMENT	Cost $
Waist belt	1.27
Water bottle	.65
Outer braces	1.39
Bottle carrier	.73
Bayonet sling	.34
Haversack	2.34
Steel helmet	2.25
Pouches (2)	3.86
Shoulder straps (2)	1.48
	14.31

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT	
Anklets (web)	.77
Battledress:	
Blouse	6.18
Trousers	6.24
Boots (2 prs.)	9.62
Field cap	.82
Cotton drawers (2 prs.)	.92
Woollen drawers (2 prs.)	2.34
Greatcoat	17.22
Woollen gloves	.59
Sweater jacket	1.71
Flannel shirts (2)	4.10
Undershirts (2)	.68
Woollen shirts (2)	2.28
Canvas shoes	1.97
Socks (3 prs.)	1.11
Cap badge	.06-.26
Shoulder badges	.06-.13
Kit bag	.74
Shoe polish	.04
Bootdressing	.04
Bootlaces	.02
Braces	.29
Button stick	.04
Brushes:	
Boot blacking	.15
Boot polishing	.17
Button	.15
Clothes	.24
Hair	.24
Shaving	.30
Tooth	.08
Comforter cap	.25
Comb	.04
Identity disc	.01
First aid dressing	.24
Fork	.09
Holdall	.17
Housewife	.50
Clasp knife	1.18
Table knife	.18
Razor	.42
Spoon	.08
Hand towels (2)	.42
	62.75

SPECIAL ISSUES

In addition to the present scale for the Canadian Army (Active), the following are special issues which are withdrawn from personnel on termination of the respective seasons. These articles are not normally taken overseas.

In Winter	$
Winter cap	1.20
Leather mitts	.64
Overshoes or rubbers	1.19
	3.03

In Summer	
Drill jackets (2)	6.10
Drill shorts (2 prs.)	2.64
Cotton shirts (2)	2.34
Puttees	.89
Sun helmet	.82
Leather belt	.32
	13.11

RIFLE AND BAYONET	
Rifle	48.62
Bayonet	5.26
Scabbard	1.72
	55.60

TOTAL	$
Web equipment	14.31
Personal equipment	62.75
Special issues	16.14
Rifle and bayonet	55.60
	148.80

WEATHERHEAD PARTS
FIT INTO THE WAR PICTURE

War equipment is only as dependable as every individual part.

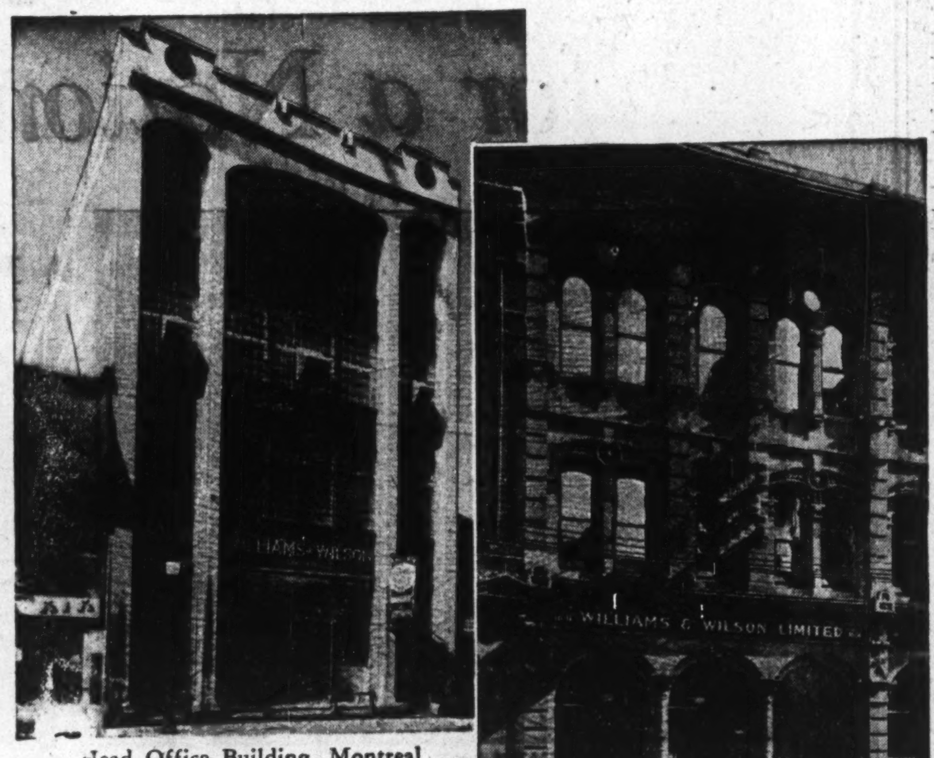
Tube fittings, flexible fuel lines, drain cocks, dash controls, hydraulic brake fittings and hose for hundreds of spots in airplanes, tanks, trucks, and mechanized equipment must be perfect in material and perfect in workmanship.

The Weatherhead Company, in its service to the automotive and aviation industry, was in the happy position of being able to fill an urgent wartime need, promptly and most efficiently.

Its workers at St. Thomas have thus been able to co-operate industrially in Canada's war program to an important degree.

THE WEATHERHEAD COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
Main Office and Plant
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

1891 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE TO THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 1941



Head Office Building, Montreal

Right—Toronto Office Building

MACHINE TOOLS
MACHINERY
MILL SUPPLIES
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT

FREDERICK C. WILSON
Founder

Pacing Canada's Progress

Today's arsenal of democracy is built on machine tools.

Williams & Wilson Limited is grateful that out of its half a century of service, as machine tool suppliers, its experience and engineering knowledge has helped substantially to meet the urgent need.

Fifty years ago when Williams & Wilson Limited was founded, Canada was predominantly an agricultural country. Its first great increase in industrial status was in 1914-18 with this company contributing its share in that growth.

Today's industrial maturity sees Canada producing the most exacting, diversified and large scale industrial operations — and in tremendous volume.

Williams & Wilson Limited has paced this industrial progress in Canada — and through it the development of our great natural resources — with the most modern of machine tools.

We are proud of the part our whole organization — and those whom we represent — have played and are playing in increasing Canada's power to produce more efficiently and economically both in peace and war — throughout the broadening panorama of the years.

WILLIAMS & WILSON LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL QUEBEC

No Profiteering in This War; Industry Coins No Riches

This war has so far failed to show any authentic cases of industrial profiteering.

On the contrary, Canadian industry has been fighting a losing struggle to maintain earnings at even the far from robust pre-war level.

Moreover there is evidence that savings which Canadian industry has been able to devise in manufacturing methods, when called upon to make war equipment has been greater than any profits it has made from this type of business.

In other words, Canada is getting its war equipment for less than it would had profits been literally confiscated entirely. This statement may be supported from evidence taken from dozens of cases where standards established by army technicians have been bettered by a wide margin with consequent huge savings to the Canadian taxpayer.

Industry Enlists

Without fanfare and without complaint Canadian industry has enlisted wholeheartedly in this total war. Willingly it has assumed a double burden; that of providing the actual military equipment and, in a large measure also, the task of paying the bills.

While hundreds of thousands of workers have been given new jobs, while factories have stepped up production from one shift every 24 hours to three, while output of production in terms of dollars has doubled or tripled, returns on the capital used have decreased.

Figures for 130 of the major companies whose business year ends with the calendar and thus reflects the full extent of actual war operations show that industrial earnings were less in the first war year than they were in the last peace year. Net profits of these companies rose $67.6 millions in 1940 before taxes. Taxes jumped $71.6 millions, leaving net profits for shareholders some $4 millions lower.

The increase in taxes paid by these companies amounted to 106% of the gain in earnings, as compared with an official excess profits tax rate of 75%.

In two of the major industrial groups, metal working and textiles, the government's share of profits is greater than that of shareholders. Taking the 130 companies as a whole, the government took 39 cents out of every dollar of profits as compared with 19 cents the year before.

In terms of percentages, taxes paid by these companies rose 150%, while the leavings for shareholders were lower by 2.016% and down as much as 22% in individual industries.

HOW VARIOUS GROUPS FARED

Industrial Group	Per Cent Change 1940-1939 Taxes	Net Profit
Metal	+341	—1
Extractive	+ 84	—4
Utilities	+ 94	—8
Pulp & Paper	+505	+85
Consumer	+ 83	—13
Textiles	+203	—22
Gold	+102	—3
Miscel.	+132	—3

Enlistment of capital began with the Empire metals agreement in 1939 when the mining industry agreed to fixed low prices for their products. It continued with the price ceiling imposed on wool a few months after the war began, later with other commodities. Enlistment widened to include all of industry with the excess profits taxes of the 1940 budget.

Profit Ceiling Low

Compared with manpower the contribution of wealth has been more complete and widespread. No business is free of war taxes. Although the extractive industries, the public utilities, the consumer trades and the gold producers have thus far escaped with a mere doubling of the amount of tax paid, that condition would instantly change with higher earnings.

The "ceiling" for wage arbitration is the average of 1925 to 1929 wages. The base period for taxation is the average of 1936 to 1939, inclusive. A high level period for labor; low level for capital.

Saving Millions

Our industrialists are slashing hundreds of millions off war costs.

In one Canadian plant, a major operation in connection with a key tool of warfare is now being done in 12 hours. The specifications provided for it to be done in 24 hours. A new machine is being installed that will do the job in three hours.

In another plant the cost of machining one part for a vital piece of fighting equipment has been cut by $350. U. K. technical experts said it could not be done. But it has been done.

In another case, the specifications called for a forging of 52 pounds to be machined down, laboriously and expensively, to 9 pounds. The Canadian plant now makes it from a 12 pound forging. The amount of waste metal to be tooled away has been cut from 43 to 3 pounds. The saving is enormous. The taxpayers of Britain and Canada gain the benefit.

In another plant, it cost $26 to produce a cast steel part with a life of 1,000 miles of service. Now a better quality of part is being produced at $6, with a guaranteed life of 5,000 miles.

One could cite hundreds of similar examples.

The savings that are being effected amount to many times the total profits that industry may earn.

It is very doubtful if industry as a whole in Canada will make a margin of as much as 2% on war work, after taxes have been paid to the treasury. Whether or not this 2% margin will be sufficient to create reserves that will absorb the losses of the period of readjustment later remains to be seen.

Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, said last week in an address:

"Taking into consideration the excess profits tax and corporation income tax, together with the steeply progressive personal income tax—the rates of which run up as high as 96% on income in the highest bracket — I think you will agree that this war is being financed in such a way that no great fortunes can be accumulated out of wartime profits. The fact is that after payment of taxes the incomes of the rich and well-to-do are being drastically reduced. They are not the ones who are getting the large increase in the national income."

THE WARTIME CONTROLS

Metals Mobilized for War

Canada's Metals Controller, George C. Bateman, is a man literally "made-to-order" for his important key position in our war effort.

Just as war started, Mr. Bateman became president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

In June, 1940, Mr. Bateman was requisitioned by the Dominion Government as Metals Controller.

Under the terms of the Order-in-Council creating Mr. Bateman Metals Controller, he is given practically complete control of Canada's mining industry. He is a beneficent dictator, and in this case, at least, regimentation has gone to strengthen the hand of democracy. Mr. Bateman has the power to take over and operate mines across this country. He can order or prohibit the making of changes and additions to milling plants. He can regulate the grade of ore to be mined and milled; can set prices at which metals are to be sold. The Metals Controller also has under his jurisdiction disposal of all metals and industrial minerals.

Making the best use of our metal production is vital to the war effort. Here is the largest shell — 500 pounds — which Canada is currently producing in quantity.

Step Proved Justified

Granting of wide powers to the Metals Controller has proved itself justified by developments of the last year. Broadening of the scope of Canada's war efforts has meant many bottlenecks that have had to be broken. The Metals Controller with his extensive powers has been able to solve many knotty problems that might have held up important work if someone had not had the authority to take quick action.

The office of controller of non-ferrous metals and industrial minerals was established for a number of purposes. Not the least of these was the establishment of a central authority which had co-ordinate functions, designed to ensure continuity of supply not only for war industries but for all branches of Canadian industry utilizing non-ferrous metals and also designed to see that essential war industries were served first.

As the weeks go by it is becoming more and more obvious the key part that metals are playing in this war—and of the increasingly important part the Metals Controller is playing in the building up of our war machine. Consumers have seen aluminum conscripted for war service. They have seen other metals such as zinc gradually being transferred to war use. They have seen a cut in motor car production by half to save precious base metals and steel.

The Metals Controller has to keep his eye on sales of metal abroad and our sources of purchases as well as on production in our own country. Supplies of certain metals were kept from going to Japan considerably before it was known to the general public. Exports of metals have been placed under a strict system of licensing.

While copper, lead, zinc, iron, steel and aluminum are used in great quantities in the manufacturing of war equipment and supplies, there is another group of minerals which is just as important in its way although not used in quantity. They are the strategic war minerals that perform key functions in manufacturing. Manganese, chromium, tungsten, magnesite and mica are minerals in this category.

Take manganese, for instance. Every ton of steel produced requires approximately 14 lb. of manganese in the form of ferro-manganese, and steel-making is dependent in very large degree on the supply of manganese.

Chromium is important in the industries making wartime equipment and in the manufacture of stainless steel. It is also important in the manufacture of certain refractories used by the metallurgical industries.

Tungsten is important as an alloying metal in the making of high speed steels and in special steels, while molybdenum is required with other alloys in the manufacture of armor plate.

Magnesite for use principally in refractories is essential in both the steel-making and metallurgical industries. It is also the most important raw material in the production of magnesium, a lighter metal than aluminum.

Mica Stands Out

Practically every electrical device depends on mica for insulation and without it motors would cease to turn, communication by wireless, telephone and telegraph would cease

Canada has been co-operating with the United States in the search for Canadian supplies of essential but rare minerals. Our production of tungsten—which is due to grow in the near future—is a direct result of the war metal search. So is mercury, of which Canada is now one of the important world producers although none was being turned out prior to the war. If necessary Canada could now also turn out molybdenum. Several potential producers of manganese have appeared in the maritime provinces.

If necessary the Metals Controller has the power to go into the mining business himself. So far he hasn't done this and it appears unlikely that he will do it.

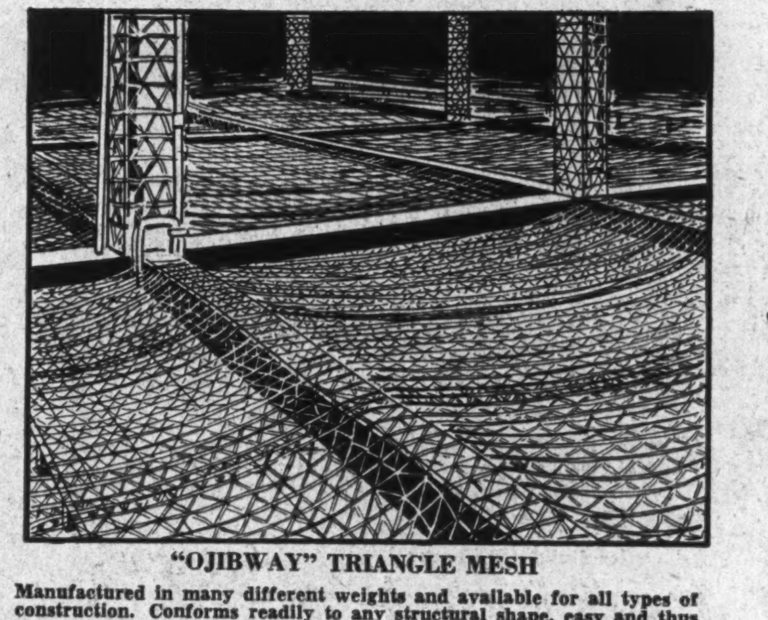
WHEREVER there is engineering construction, where good roads are building, where mines are operating, where paper is being made, and in the factories, shops and mills of the country — there you will find modern machinery bearing the initials ®.

For over half a century Canadian Ingersoll-Rand equipment has enjoyed a reputation for being sturdily built of good materials and for performing exceptionally well. The Company has carefully maintained its high standards while constantly striving to better its product.

Symbolic of these policies, ® has become synonymous with the progress of Canada.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Limited
head office - MONTREAL QUE. — works - SHERBROOKE QUE.
branches SYDNEY · SHERBROOKE · MONTREAL · TORONTO · KIRKLAND LAKE · TIMMINS · WINNIPEG · NELSON · VANCOUVER

Steel Products for a Nation at War



"OJIBWAY" TRIANGLE MESH

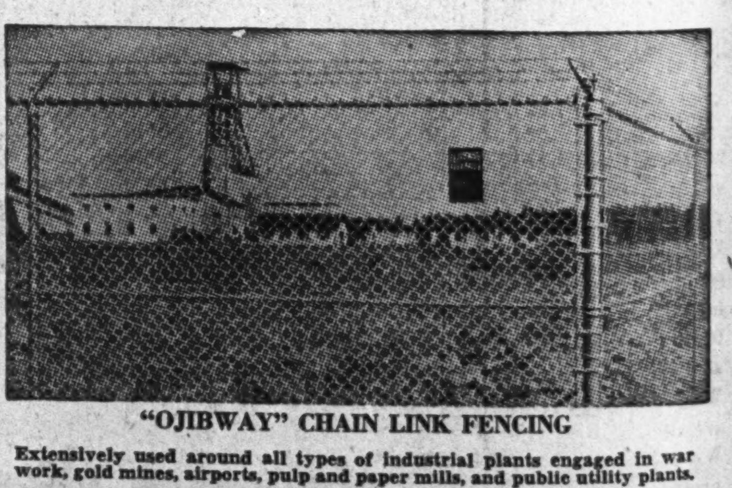
Manufactured in many different weights and available for all types of construction. Conforms readily to any structural shape, easy and thus economical to handle. Particularly adaptable to airport runways and all types of concrete flooring.

Made in Canada from Raw Materials Produced Wholly Within the Empire

The war's demands on the productive capacity of Canadian industry have been tremendous and exacting. The high standards set and the excellence attained by "OJIBWAY" Steel and Wire Products in peace time are now proving of service to a Canada geared to war. We are proud to be in a position to serve efficiently those engaged in plant erection or extension, in property protection, and in manufacture of war materials, at this crucial time.

"OJIBWAY" Wire —Bright and Galvanized

in both light and heavy gauges is supplied to a great many large companies in Canada who are actively engaged in the production of essential war materials.



"OJIBWAY" CHAIN LINK FENCING

Extensively used around all types of industrial plants engaged in war work, gold mines, airports, pulp and paper mills, and public utility plants.

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED

EXECUTIVE AND SALES OFFICES: BOX 157, WALKERVILLE, ONT. MILLS: OJIBWAY, ONT.
TORONTO OFFICE: ROOM 903, 217 BAY STREET

—Royal Canadian Navy photo.

With a big shipbuilding programme under way, and much building of barracks, air schools, etc., Canada's timber is key war material.

WARTIME CONTROLS

Timber For War

Policies of the timber controller, Allan S. Nicholson, are directed to assuring that there is an adequate supply of suitable timber and timber products for Canada's own defense needs, to supply British demand for war purposes, and to see that United States and other markets get their share.

Quite early a system of priorities was worked out as follows:

Recently, this rough system of priorities has proven insufficient. An oversold condition among lumber producers, particularly in British Columbia, has forced Timber Controller Nicholson to issue specific priority schedules whereby certain classes of business must be attended to at once even if it means stopping work on half finished orders.

The new priority schedule is as follows:

First Class:
To be shipped for delivery on dates specified by Timber Controller.
Construction material for:
Air Force, Army and Navy building projects.
Allied War Supplies Corporation projects.
Public Works Department war projects.
British Timber Control orders.
Overseas Dominions and Colonies war orders.

Second Class:
To be shipped within 30 days.
Construction material for:
Essential construction and maintenance of transportation systems.
Industrial and agricultural projects connected with the war effort.
Provincial and municipal projects.
Wartime housing.

Third Class:
To be shipped within 45 days.
Construction material for:
New construction, repairs, maintenance.
Private and corporation projects essential to national economy in wartime.

Fourth Class:
To be shipped as early as possible.
Construction material for:
U. S. export.
General construction authorized by Director of Priorities.

Enjoy Wide Powers

Powers of the timber controller are wide. He can carry out any of the assumptions of the timber trade and in addition has power to expropriate or otherwise take possession of any timber or resources which he wants. He can control the selling, storing, processing or converting of timber, and can take possession of any vehicles, locomotives, or animals required for the transport of timber, and can enter on or take possession of any land, building or premises used or capable of being used for these purposes. He can fix minimum prices or maximum mark-ups at which any timber shall be sold or offered for sale for purposes other than fuel. He can control the operations of any persons dealing or handling timber by permit or license. He can control transport, exports and imports of timber.

Urge Production

One of the important tasks of the timber control organization in the earlier days when defense demands were at their peak was to urge the production of more lumber.

The Canadian Government will probably be buying 250 million feet in 1941 for munition plants, munition boxes and the air training plants. Stocks of lumber across Canada are low. Markets in the United States are good and there seems nothing to fear from the British situation at the moment.

Issues Restrictive Order

From time to time the office of the timber controller has issued orders on specific sections of the lumber industry. An example is the order-in-council of last December which provided that:

"No person shall export from Canada Douglas Fir saw logs, without first having obtained a permit issued by, or on behalf of, the Minister of National Revenue."

An order by the timber controller, prohibiting the export of fir saw logs from British Columbia to non-British Empire destinations, has been in effect since July 10, 1940.

In November last year, the then timber controller, H. R. MacMillan, arranged that all furniture used in large wartime buildings being erected in Ottawa would be made of Canadian hardwood and that the flooring in each building would also be made of Canadian hardwood. Previously, most of the office furniture manufactured in Canada has contained a portion of imported hardwood.

Twelve district committees have been set up in producing or distributing regions, and the entire plan, after only two months of operation, was said to be operating smoothly.

Under the present control system, which is in no way related to export prices, maximum retail selling prices are fixed at levels prevailing on April 1, 1941, plus the sales tax. No attempt whatever is made to control minimum prices.

Present Controller

Canada's present timber controller, A. S. Nicholson, has a large distribution unit in Ontario. He is head of the firm of Nicholson & Cates, lumber wholesalers, with headquarters at Burlington, Ont. He is a director of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co. and operates a sawmill at Midland, Ont. His main interest has been in the selling and distribution end of the softwood lumber business in the Dominion.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION
LIMITED

The World's largest independent producer of Asbestos

Mines and General Office, Thetford Mines, P.Q.
Head Office, Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal

THE LIGHT THAT MUST NOT GO OUT!

In a "blacked-out" world one light shines out—the light of radio. Like a torch of victory, the revealing light of radio shines in the homes of those who must watch and wait . . . in the free homes of unconquered nations and in homes darkened by a tyrant's shadow.

DISPELLING the gloom of uncertainty and doubt . . . defeating the black lies of false propaganda . . . radio brings news from freedom's battle fronts . . . news that upholds faith and morale. Piercing the walls of hostile censorship, the inspiring words of Churchill—Roosevelt—*all* the great leaders of democracy—are carried by the light of radio into all the lands once free . . . to keep alive the spirit of freedom.

Carrying the voice of our elected leaders into the homes of all the electorate, radio's light makes possible the rapid communication of facts and the swift formation of public opinion so vital to quick decisions, vital actions by democracy's governments in their people's cause!

Linking the Empire, radio, newest of the Empire's "Life Lines" will yet light the way to world union, and world peace. This is the part that radio plays *behind* the "front".

And in the forefront of battle, the kindling spark of radio research, burns ever brighter,

lighting up new avenues to victory. Pledged to an "all-out" effort, the RCA Victor Company of Canada gives wartime needs priority use of all the vast research, engineering, and manufacturing resources that made it a peacetime leader.

For our armed forces—land, sea, and air—RCA Victor develops, perfects, manufactures in an ever increasing stream—new radio weapons . . . Mobile Ground Transmitters of hitherto undreamed of power and stamina, for the R.C.A.F. . . . Audio ship-to-ship Hailing Systems designed

to simplify the task of assembling convoys and "delivering the goods" . . . a list that grows ever greater.

And for those who must watch and wait—RCA Victor, peacetime leader in radio broadcasting equipment, manufactures and installs powerful radio transmitting stations to spread the national voice of radio into every village and hamlet . . . every outpost and frontier of the Dominion. RCA Victor continues to devote its remaining capacity to producing home receiving sets . . . the means by which radio's light is brought into our homes.

RCA Victor

RCA VICTOR COMPANY LIMITED—HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

Military Transmitters and Receivers • Laboratory and Test Equipment • Transoceanic and Broadcast Radio Equipment
Home Radio Receivers • Phonograph-Radios • Victor Records

We are proud to report—

We are proud to report that Canadian Sirocco products are serving the cause of Democracy, directly and indirectly, on a thousand fronts! Approximately 70% of our production is now serving war needs. From the most remote basic industry to the vital "factory-front", from training camps to the front lines, on land and at sea, Canadian Sirocco Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Dust Collectors and Dust Precipitators are dependably performing their vital duties. We are glad to be thus privileged to serve, proud to meet the responsibilities Canada's drive for Democracy entails.

CANADIAN SIROCCO
CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LIMITED
310 Ellis Street, Windsor, Ontario
Division of
Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator Ltd.

DUST COLLECTORS • DUST PRECIPITATORS • FANS • BLOWERS • AIR WASHERS

Canada's War Effort if We Were as Big as the U. S.

On a comparative population basis Canada's war plan for the current twelve months is the equivalent of the following financial and industrial commitments by the U. S. (taking U. S. population at 11 times that of Canada).

Direct war expenditures of a minimum of $14.5 billions, and a possible maximum of $16 billions.

In addition, financial assistance to Great Britain of $10 billions.

Total war budget of between $24.5 and $26 billions.

(It should be noted that, on a basis of comparative national income, an equivalent commitment would be about $35 billions. The estimated U.S. defense expenditures, including Lease-Lend, in the coming year are $15.5 billions.)

A daily war budget of $45 millions.

Accumulated total war expenditures to March 31 next of $45 billions.

The above expenditures by Canada are in addition to ordinary non-war expenditures of all Governments (Federal or State and Municipal) in comparable amount of $11.5 billions a year.

An active army, already recruited, of 2,450,000 men, with 1,100,000 now overseas.

A reserve army, trained or in training, of 1,875,000. Thus, a total army strength of 4,325,000, with two more divisions to fill up.

An air force, including trainees, of 800,000 men.

A navy of 300,000 men and 4,500 ships.

A total fighting strength by March 31 next of 6,325,000 men.

War industries scheduled to dispatch overseas this year material of war to an amount of over $16.5 billions.

5,500,000 workers in war industries.

A $2.2 billions cargo shipbuilding programme.

Canada plans this year to raise 73-79% of its national budget (including war expenditures) out of taxation, or 54% if financial aid to Britain is included.

The United States plans to raise in the coming fiscal year 43% of its budget in taxation. As Lease-Lend is included, this figure is comparable with the second Canadian figure of 54%.

Canada's war appropriations will this year require 42% of the national income.

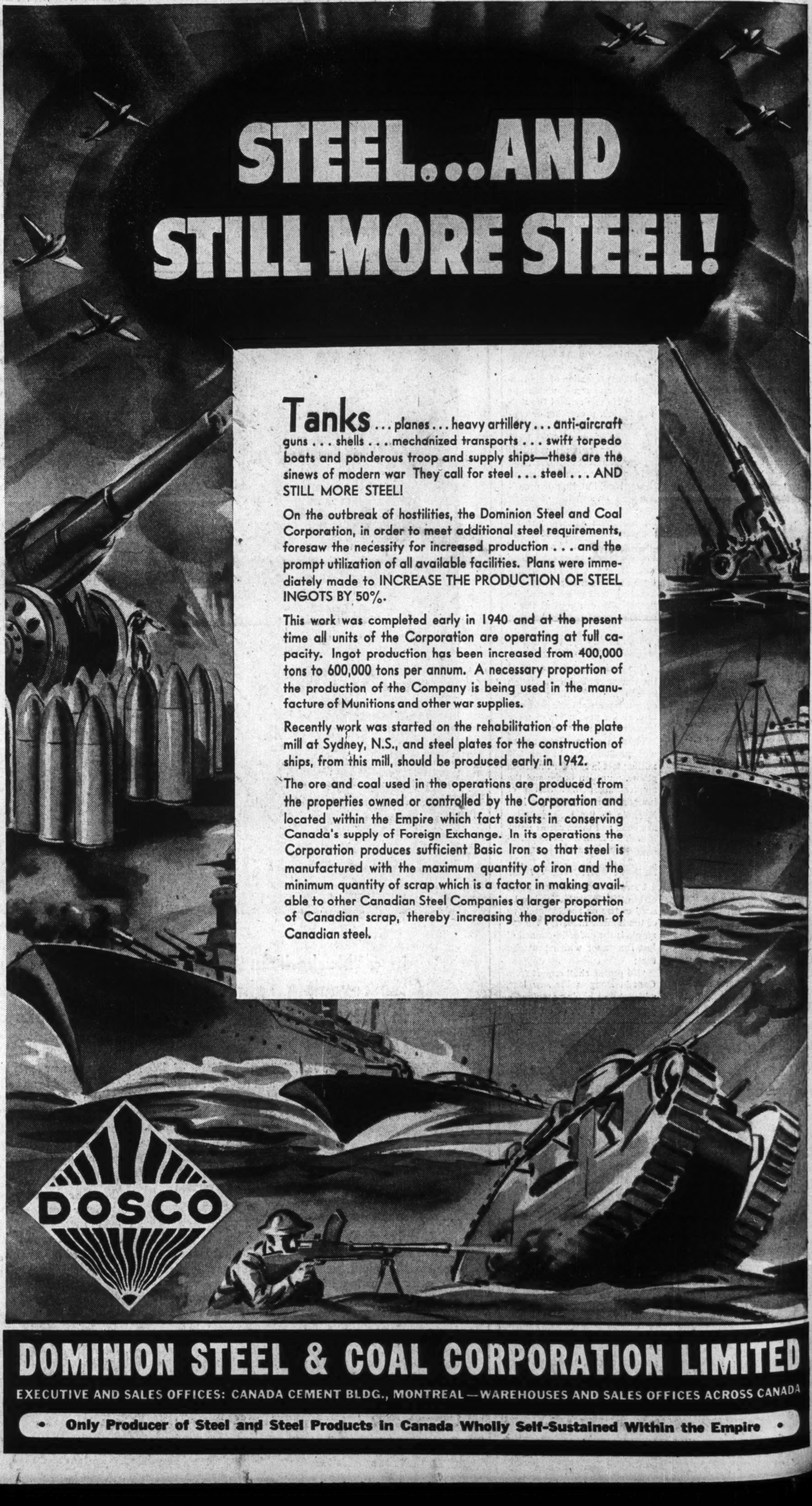
The U. S. defense appropriations (including Lease-Lend) will require 17% of the national income.

There is no suggestion in these figures that Canada is doing more, relatively, than the United States, or that the United States is doing less than it should.

The sole purpose of the figures is to put Canada's war effort in figures most likely to convey a fair and clear-cut impression to our American friends.

These, too, are on the March

ADVERTISERS INDEX

Agency names appear in light face type

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF OF CANADA LTD. 58
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. .. 7
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
AMALGAMATED ELECTRIC CORP. 76
—Ronalds Advertising Agency Ltd.
ANGLO CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS LTD. ... 27
ASBESTOS CORP. LTD. 123
ATLAS STEELS LTD. 59
—Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
AVIATION ELECTRIC LTD. 24
BABCOCK-WILCOX & GOLDIE-McCULLOCH LTD. 10
—Industrial Adv. Agency Ltd.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA 86
—J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.
BANK OF TORONTO 89
—McConnell Eastman & Co. Ltd.
BARRETT CO. LTD. 89
—J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.
BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO. LTD. 84
—McConnell Eastman & Co. Ltd.
BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA, THE .. 58
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
BENNETT & WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 83
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
BIRD CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 94
BRITISH AEROPLANE ENGINES LTD. 87
—A. McKim Ltd.
BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 70
—A. McKim Ltd.
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LTD. 11
—J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.
BROWN & SHARPE MFG. CO. 82
BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD. 31
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
BURLINGTON STEEL CO. LTD. 18
—Russell T. Kelley Limited
BURNS & CO. LTD., P. 79
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
CANADA FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS LTD. 86
CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, LTD. 80
CANADA MACHINERY CORP. LTD. 67
CANADA PACKERS, LIMITED 53
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LTD. 68
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE 87
—A. McKim Ltd.
CANADIAN BRIDGE CO. LTD., THE 59
—A. McKim, Ltd.
CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. LTD. 120
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
CANADIAN CONTROLLERS LTD. 72
—Walsh Advertising Co. Ltd.
CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. LTD., THE 46
—Norris-Patterson Ltd.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. .. 4
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE CO. 79
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LTD. 30
—Ronalds Advertising Agency Ltd.
CANADIAN INGERSOLL-RAND CO. LTD. 122
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. ... 16
CANADIAN MARCONI CO. 61
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
CANADIAN METAL WINDOW AND STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. 101
—R. C. Smith & Son Ltd.
CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LTD. 119
—McConnell, Eastman & Co. Ltd.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 114
—A. McKim Ltd.
CANADIAN PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT CO. LTD. 24
CANADIAN SIROCCO CO. LTD. 123
—Brooke, Smith, French & Dorrance, Inc.
CANADIAN STEEL CORPN. 122
—A. McKim Ltd.
CANADIAN TUBE & STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. 77
—Norris-Patterson Ltd.
CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. 66
—Norris-Patterson Ltd.
CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO. LTD. 95
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LTD. 71
—Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
CANADIAN WRIGHT LTD. 70
—A. McKim Ltd.
CAREY, PHILIP & CO. LTD. 18
CARTER-HALLS-ALDINGER CO. LTD. 21, 95
CHRYSLER CORP. OF CANADA LTD. 110
—Walsh Advertising Co. Ltd.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD. 62
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
COLLINGWOOD SHIPYARDS LTD. 73
CONSUMERS' GAS CO. OF TORONTO 60
CRANE LIMITED 69
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
CROSS, C. C. & CO. LTD. 62
—Financial Adv. Co. Ltd.
DAVIE SHIPBUILDING & REPAIRING CO. LTD. 68
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA LTD. 23
—Lord & Thomas of Canada Ltd.
DOMINION BRIDGE CO. LTD. 84
—A. McKim Ltd.
DOMINION ENGINEERING CO. LTD. 78
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LTD. 82
—Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORP. 124
—A. McKim Ltd.
DOMINION STORES LTD. 52
DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD. 42
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS LTD. 12
DORR COMPANY, INC., THE 44
DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO. LTD. 25
—Vickers & Benson Ltd.
EATON CO. LTD., THE T. 64
EDDY CO. LTD., THE E. B. 89
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO. OF CANADA LTD., THE 6
—Ferres Advertising Service
FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT LTD. 25
FAMOUS PLAYERS CAN. CORP. LTD. 40
FEDERAL FOUNDRIES & STEEL CO. LTD. ... 43
FLEET AIRCRAFT LTD. 20
FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA LTD. 39
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
FOSTER-WHEELER LTD. 118
—A. McKim Ltd.
FOUNDATION CO. OF CANADA LTD. 21, 101
—A. McKim Ltd.
FRID CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 21
—Locke Johnson & Co. Ltd.
GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. (CANADA) LTD. 93
—Tandy Advertising Agency Ltd.
GENERAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA ... 10
GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD. 8, 9
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
GENERAL STEEL WARES LTD. 98
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
GOODRICH RUBBER CO. OF CAN. LTD., B. F. 56
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. LTD. 14
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
HAMILTON BRIDGE CO. LTD. 117
—Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
HAYES STEEL PRODUCTS, LTD. 29
HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO. OF CANADA LTD. 45
HORTON STEEL WORKS LTD. 57
HUDSON BAY MINING AND SMELTING CO. LTD. 44
HULL STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD. 26
—Stanfield & Blaikie Ltd.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO 110
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
IMPERIAL OIL LTD. 34
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF CANADA LTD. 3
—Aubrey, Moore & Wallace Inc.
INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LTD. .. 57
—Lord & Thomas of Canada Ltd.
JACOBS AIRCRAFT ENGINE CO. 23
—Alan P. Lyster Advertising
JENKINS BROS. LTD. 48
—Norris-Patterson Ltd.
KINGSTON SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD. 73
LEGG BROS. ENGRAVERS LTD. 118
LESLIE & CO. LTD., A. C. 52
MACDONALD, H. G. & CO. 94
—Walsh Advertising Co. Ltd.
MALONE, J. C. & CO. 69
MARINE INDUSTRIES, LTD. 32
MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD. 36
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
McKINNON INDUSTRIES, LTD. 88
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
McNAMARA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 21
MERCURY MILLS LTD. 75
—J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.
METALLIC ROOFING CO. LTD. 27
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
MIDLAND SHIPYARDS LTD. 73
MITCHELL, ROBT., CO. LTD. 94
MONSANTO (CANADA) LTD. 55
—A. McKim Ltd.
MONTREAL INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC BUREAU 91
MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD. 115
—Kenyon & Eckhardt Ltd.
MONTREAL TRAMWAYS CO. 72
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. OF CAN. LTD. 13
—Vickers & Benson Ltd.
NORDBERG MFG. CO. INC. 13
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO. LTD. 85
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LTD. 95
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
ONTARIO DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS 90
ONTARIO HUGHES-OWENS CO. LTD. 93
ONTARIO PAPER CO. LTD. 38
—A. McKim Ltd.
OTTAWA CAR & AIRCRAFT LTD. 25
PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LTD. 116
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
PATTINSON GEO. & CO. LTD. 74
PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL WORKS LTD. 117
PIGOTT CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 21
PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY CO. LTD. 54
PORT ARTHUR SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD. 73
PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT CO. 41
—Stevenson & Scott Ltd.
PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA 28
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA LTD. 98
—R. C. Smith & Son Ltd.
RCA VICTOR CO. LTD. 123
—Lord & Thomas, of Canada, Ltd.
RENFREW ELECTRIC & REFRIGERATOR CO. LTD. 79
—Stanfield & Blaikie, Ltd.
RENFREW TEXTILES LIMITED 75
ROBINSON & SON CONVERTERS LTD., W..... 74
ROYAL-LIVERPOOL INSURANCE GROUPS, THE 47
—F. W. Hayhurst Co. Ltd.
ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO. LTD. 12
—A. McKim Ltd.
RUSSELL CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 21
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA LTD. 63
—J. J. Gibbons Ltd.
SIMPSON CO. LTD., THE ROBERT 96
SPUN ROCK WOOLS LTD. 79
—A. McKim Ltd.
STANDARD TUBE CO. LTD. 50
—Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
STEEL CO. OF CANADA LTD. 118
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.
STOKES RUBBER CO. LTD., JOSEPH 10
—Industrial Advertising Agency Ltd.
STUDEBAKER CORP. OF CANADA LTD. 6
—Roche, Williams & Cunnyngham Inc.
SULLY BRASS FOUNDRY LIMITED 76
SUTTON HORSLEY CO. LTD. 80
THOMPSON PRODUCTS LTD. 29
—MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd.
TIMMS CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., R. 21
TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE CO. 79
TORONTO IRON WORKS LTD. 76
—Norris-Patterson Ltd.
TRUSCON STEEL CO. OF CANADA LTD. 26
—Walsh Advertising Co. Ltd.
UNION GAS CO. OF CANADA LTD. 54
—A. McKim Ltd.
UNITED STEEL CORP. LTD. 56
—Richardson-MacDonald Adv. Ser. Ltd.
WEATHERHEAD CO. OF CANADA LTD., THE 121
WESTON LTD., GEO. 53
—Richardson-MacDonald Adv. Ser. Ltd.
WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD. 121
YATES CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. 21
ZEPHYR LOOMS & TEXTILES LTD. 75